



## STORY OF LOVE

Robert Shaw and Lettie Smith, Illinois Slopers, Caught Here.

By Mistake They Went to the Four Courts for a License.

HER FATHER OBJECTS TO THE MATCH AND SENDS A CONSTABLE FOR HER.

When Shaw Was Shown the Telegram He Refused to Believe It Genuine Because He Knew the Old Man Could Not Write—A Romance With the Air of Harvest Fields Around It.

Miss Little Lillie Smith, who eloped from Woodville, Ill., with Robert P. Shaw, returned home last night in the custody of a Constable, without being married. Her lover, however, went back with her and stated that he was going to her father's house and have it out with the old man. His brother, Thomas Shaw, who accompanied the slopers, was also of the homeward-bound party which left on a Chicago & Alton train for Carrollton, Ill., at 8:40 o'clock last night. The story of the elopement, the early developments of which were published in yesterday's Post-Democrat is as follows:

### THE ELOPERS' MISTAKE.

Robert Shaw and his intended bride, accompanied by Shaw's brother, Thomas, called at the Four Courts about 12 o'clock yesterday morning looking for a magistrate to perform the marriage. The party was met by Ed Trust, the colored porter of the Police Board, who directed Shaw to the office of the Chief of Police. Acting Chief Keedy had not yet gotten down and so Dan Daly, who is doing clerical work in the City Office, and the postman only asked their names and Robert Shaw said that he and the young woman wanted to get married, adding that he had stolen her from her father. Daly asked him how old the girl was and was told that she was 18. The officer mistrusted the statement and resolved to hold the party until the Chief's arrival. He invited them to have seats and wait awhile, which they did, not knowing that they were under detention. Chief Keedy arrived shortly after and Thomas Shaw, who acted as principal spokesman, told the following story:

The slopers are from Metcalf County, Ky. Their father, J. D. Shaw is a wealthy farmer, owning a farm of 920 acres of land, a few miles from the county seat. There are eight children in the Shaw family, four of whom are married. Three years ago Robert Shaw at the age of 24 years, left home to go to school and settled in Green County, Ill., renting a farm two miles from Woodville, near the farm on which Miss Smith's father lives. A year later he married Lettie Smith, a young woman 22 years old, and they worked the Woodville farm together, keeping batchelor's hall there, and furnished them with the money to start farming.

Miss Smith's father is also a renter, but in comfortable circumstances. Lettie or Lillie, as she is called, was brought up by the name of Lettie. She was a school girl when Robert Shaw settled near her father's house. A year ago she having developed into a handsome young woman, Robert Shaw began paying her attention, he having failed desperately in love with her. She turned him down but he was engaged to be married. The young woman's father opposed the marriage and wanted her to marry Virgil Smith, the son of a wealthy woman in the neighborhood. The two families were no connection. Young Smith is 22 years old. His mother, though not having a farm of her own, is regarded as being quite wealthy, owning much stock and other personal property. She is married to T. Shaw the eldest brother of Robert Shaw, and the two brothers left home five years ago, and settling in the Woodville district, married the wife—she, too.

Robert Shaw did not favor young Smith's suit and expressed her determination to marry Shaw. Friday, according to a press account, the young woman's father wired to the boy to say he was going on a visit. She was not half a mile from her home by Shaw and his brother, Thomas, Robert, and she drove to Carrollton, took my seat in the bus, Thomas followed over the Jackson Southeastern Road, which runs by Woodville. At Carrollton the train to the Chicago & Alton road came to East St. Louis, where they stopped Friday night. A room at a hotel was provided for the young woman and her lover, and Saturday morning, yesterday morning the three came over to St. Louis to get married, and called at the Four Courts.

Chief Keedy decided to hold the girl and wired her father, receiving a reply at 8 o'clock p.m., telling the Chief to hold the girl until the next morning, which was the first train. The Shaw brothers were furious when informed of the telegram. They had not found out until noon that there was any hitch, rather than a likelihood of there being a hitch in the programme. The young woman had been placed in charge of Marion Harris and her maid, and her brother sat in the detective's room waiting for the arrangements for the marriage to be perfected. A little after noon, however, the telegram came to find out what was the delay and what had become of the girl, and then learned for the first time what was wrong. Fred Lucas, the Chief's secretary, informed him that the young woman's father had been communicating with him and that the marriage could not be performed without his word.

### ROBERT'S FUNNY BREAK.

When the telegram arrived the brothers refused to believe that it was genuine. Visiting the Chief's office, they asked to be shown the telegram. After looking at it, Robert said: "I don't believe that is a right telegram. Why her father can't write." How do—could he send a telegram?"

"But this is not in writing," said Chief Keedy.

"Well, he don't know anything about printing either. Why, when he keeps count of work he does it by cutting notches on a stick. He doesn't know a foreign language what it is. Well, you're going to have that gal and that's all there's about it."

The young woman had been carried past the front of the Chief to the full extent of his foot 2 inches and looked as determined as his spouse.

### CITY HALL NOTES.

Health Commissioner Horner yesterday appointed Martin Egan an attendant at the Insane Asylum. Leaves of absence of ten days each were granted twenty attendants of the asylum. There attendants have all served one year, excepting those who reported that the City Councilor held the insertion of the clause at this time would not interfere.

The extent of the proposed conduit as well as the starting point was discussed at the meeting.

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The letter accompanying the check reads as follows:

## A BUSY WEEK.

The Park Lake Work Makes satisfactory Progress.

A Total of 1,055 Names on Last Week's Pay-Roll.

TO-MORROW \$5,125 IN WAGES WILL BE PAID OUT.

With Good Weather Work Will Go Forward Steadily—Knights of Pythias Remit \$500 to the Lake Employment Fund—Chi dry'n Fund Benefit—The Lunch Association Work.

The week just closed has been the busiest at the Forest Park Lake.

Favored by good weather the work has been pushed without halts and the progress made has been correspondingly satisfactory.

The intelligence of theremarks

of the Knights of Pythias, who had heard of her secret, was to be found in the case until to-day when Smith came to him with the telegram from Chief Keedy and urged the Constable to come and get the girl.

Glendenin said that Smith stated that the girl was 18 and old enough to be married. He said that he had no objection to the girl being married, but he would not interfere if he had heard her schoolmates speak of her as 16 or 17 years old. The Constable heard no more of the case until to-day when Smith came to him with the telegram from Chief Keedy and urged the Constable to come and get the girl.

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Smith was accredited as being quiet boys who were very quiet and that he might be difficult to handle if he interfered.

The Constable was very guarded in speaking of the girl, who had been in the employ of the Knights of Pythias, in view of the circumstances.

The Knights of Pythias, who had heard of her secret, was to be found in the case until to-day when Smith came to him with the telegram from Chief Keedy and urged the Constable to come and get the girl.

The Shaw brothers returned to the Four Courts between 6 and 7 p.m. and remained until a short time before the Constable arrived, thus preventing him from entering the Four Courts. Glendenin came in on the 7:30 train on the Chicago & Alton and went immediately to the Four Courts. Chi dry'n Fund Benefit—The Lunch Association Work.

The number of men on the pay-roll is 1,055.

The total amount of the lake pay-roll for the week ending Friday night gives some idea of the extent of the relief work as it is now being carried out. It reaches the sum of \$5,125.

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The number of laborers employed on the lake work yesterday was 684; number of double teams, 101; carts 85.

Fifty additional laborers have been notified to report at Forest Park to-morrow morning for work.

This is a good time to help the Lake Employment Fund. The benedict scope of the Fund plan of relief is daily being illustrated at lake sites in Forest Park.

Yesteray the generous Knights of Pythias paid \$500 into the Lake Employment Fund, on account of their performance of "Damon and Pythias" at Exposition Music Hall on Feb. 22, for the Fund benefit.

The balance coming to the Fund they will pay in as soon as returns have been received from the thirty or more lodges that took part in the entertainment.

Go out to Forest Park and see the great work being done by the Fund. Then come back and subscribe to it.

**CONTRIBUTIONS.**

GENEROUS DAY DONATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.

**Post-Democrat:**

We, the undersigned members of the day staff of the Post-Democrat, do hereby contribute the amounts set opposite our names for the Forest Park Lake Fund. Inclosed is a check for the total amount. Yours truly,

THE COMMITTEE.

Jas. F. Quisenberry, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

S. L. Quisenberry & Son, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Geo. J. Schulze, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

John C. Tustall, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Andrews & Morris, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Frank Van Dyke, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Smithers & Block, \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Bas. Bros., \$100.00 Ballard, Meesmore

Total, \$1,055.

**"SYMPATHY'S" SIXTH WEEK.**

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1894.

To the Editor of the Post-Democrat:

Please send inclosed my mits (35 cents) for the sixth week toward my bill, with my best wishes for its success. Yours truly, "SYMPATHY."

**THE FUND.**

Total acknowledged, \$32,049.16

\$1,000 Day Donations, \$1,000

Supplementary week, \$1,000

Knights of Pythias, \$500.00

Prof. M. J. Konzen's Dancing School, \$25.00

Total, \$32,631.16

**A CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.**

The Fund Benefit for Prof. M. J. Konzen and His Dancing Classes a Success.

The "children's carnival" given for the benefit of the Lake Employment Fund by Prof. M. J. Konzen and his juvenile dancing classes at his hall, Thirty-fifth street and Franklin avenue, on Thursday evening was a pleasant success, realizing \$20.75 for the fund. The programme was as follows:

Grand march and drill by fifty children, followed by waltz, varsovienne, Oxford, York, lancers, fancy dances—Louis McTigue, songs and dance; Adie Duggins, high jinks; Edie Duggins, solo, and dancing; Edie Lazar, solo, dances; Edie Lazar, skirt dance; Edie Lazar, recitations; Adie Lazar, solo, dances; Edie Lazar, dancing in fancy costumes.

At 10 p.m., general dancing by the adult class concluded the entertainment.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**

They send a check for \$500 to the Lake Employment Fund.

The Knights of Pythias yesterday sent to the Post-Democrat a check for \$500, accompanied by the letter given below. This sum is paid into the Lake Employment Fund on account as part of the proceeds of the grand production of "Damon and Pythias" by the Knights of Pythias, at Exposition Music Hall, on the evening of Feb. 22.

The balance realized by the gallant Knights will be duly reported on as soon as full returns are received from the various lodges.

The House will not pass them in this regard, as the public interest was discussed at the meeting.

The letter accompanying the check reads as follows:

Oscar H. Holmes, Grand Master and Seal, Room 506 and 507 Columbia Building, S. E. Cor. Franklin and Locust.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1894.

To the Editor of the Post-Democrat:

Please send inclosed for \$500 for the Lake Employment Fund, being a partial payment of the Knights of Pythias of the city. Yours truly,

JOHN H. HOLMES, Treasurer.

**Lake Fund Lunch Association.**

The ladies of the Lake Fund Lunch Association have placed at the scene of their work a large line of Knee Pant Suits, in light and dark colors, single and double-breasted styles, at \$3.95.

At \$2.35 we can offer an assortment of Scotch and English cassimeres in extra values.

A stock of Boys' Confirmation suits in blue and black diagonals, tricots and cork-screws, single and double-breasted, from \$3 to \$6.

At 10 p.m., general dancing by the adult class concluded the entertainment.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**

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A little after noon, however, the telegram came to find out what was the delay and what had become of the girl, and then learned for the first time what was wrong. Fred Lucas, the Chief's secretary, informed him that the young woman's father had been communicating with him and that the marriage could not be performed without his word.

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"Well, he don't know anything about printing either. Why, when he keeps count of work he does it by cutting notches on a stick. He doesn't know a foreign language what it is. Well, you're going to have that gal and that's all there's about it."

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The young woman had been carried past the front

# PARISIAN CLOAK COM'Y,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and Washington Av.

ALBERT A. AAL, Manager

EASTER OPENING!

## Millinery.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 19, 20 and 21,

We will have our second GRAND OPENING in the form of a display of

## Easter Hats and Bonnets,

Such as was never before shown in the city of St. Louis.

Our exhibit will consist principally of 150 IMPORTED PATTERN HATS and BONNETS, together with over 2000 beautiful creations, the production of our own workrooms.

As an extra attraction we offer the following:

200 stylishly trimmed Hats and Toques, trimmed with fine French flowers, lace and ribbons, and made out of imported straw braid, at..... \$3.75

Sold elsewhere for \$7.50.

500 beautifully trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets at..... \$6.75

Sold elsewhere for \$12.00.

1000 exquisitely trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets at..... \$5.00 TO \$15.00

Actually worth double.

## COMPARE OUR PRICES, QUALITY CONSIDERED.

We sell Millinery at Lower Prices than any house in St. Louis.

## Cloak Department.



Originators  
of  
Well-Made  
Garments  
at  
Popular  
Prices.

Don't  
hesitate.  
Take  
the  
first  
opportunity  
and  
purchase,  
one of the  
following  
Leaders.



## THEY WON'T LAST LONG.

100 Stylish NAVY BLUE and BLACK Walking Suits, braid trimmed, nobby shape..... Only \$3.75

Just half what others are asking.

1000 Ladies' All-wool Spring Capes, FIVE DISTINCT STYLES, all the new spring colorings..... Only \$1.75

Just half what others are asking.

680 handsome jaunty Spring Jackets for Misses, 14, 16 and 18 years—navy, blacks, Havanas and tans..... \$3.75

Just half what others are asking.

60 fine imported Broadcloth Jackets, moire sleeves, blue and blacks..... Only \$9.75

Just half what others are asking.

800 nobby Clay Capes, handsomely trimmed with braid and moire ribbons, very stylish..... Only \$7.50

Just half what others are asking.

620 Capes, braided, with lace effects, very stylish and copies of finest imported style..... Only \$5.00

2000 Children's School Reeffers, all styles and shapes, sailor collars with gold anchors. This lot cost us on the average \$2 each. We have too many and will let them go at..... \$1.00

Any age from 1 up to 14 years.

## Kid Glove Dep't,

The Largest in the City.

## Do You Wear Kid Gloves?

If you do, here is the chance of your lifetime. We are aware we shall lose considerable money on this BARGAIN. We are willing to do so in order to introduce our mammoth Kid Glove Department to your notice. Arguments are out of the question.

## It's the Price that Does the Talking.



412 dozen FINE IMPORTED French Kid Gloves, all sizes, all new spring coloring (also blacks). These gloves are FIRSTS (not seconds) and are actually worth \$1.50, a day first-class concern. Your choice for THREE DAYS ONLY.

98c PAIR

Every pair fitted and warranted.

## Ladies' Shirt Waists.

At 60c—A very fine Percale Waist, in pink and white and blue and white stripes, laundered cuffs and collar and box pleated front and back, worth \$65; special at..... 60c

At 98c—Fine Percale Waists, full bosom, laundered cuffs and collar, corners in pink, light blue and lavender effects, very stylish and worth \$1.25; we sell them at..... 98c

At \$1.75—Lot of Ladies' Extra Quality Silk Waists, tucked back and front, full sleeves and corners, in navy or Cardinal, were \$5.00; will close out this lot at..... \$1.75

## Ladies' Corsets.

At 98c—A Special Bargain Lot of Fine Imported "I C" Coutel Corsets, long waisted, double side steels and silk embroidered, the regular \$2.50 style; reduced to close to..... 98c

At \$1.75—Lot of Genuine Imported "C P" Corsets, made of fine sateen, extra long waisted, double side steels, in white, drab and black, the regular \$3 style, reduced to close to..... \$1.75

## Ladies' Tea Gowns.

At 89c—175 dozen Fine Percale Tea Gowns, wattle back, ruffled shoulder, full puffed sleeves, full sizes and perfect fitting, comes in dotted pink or blue, a cheap garment at \$1.50 anywhere; our price until sold, each..... 89c

## Muslin Underwear.

At 35c—Ladies' Superior Quality Muslin Chemises, full sizes, finely corded and finished with pearl buttons and guzzets, cheap all over at 50c; our price..... 35c

At 59c—Ladies' Best Muslin Skirts, yoke bands, full widths, finished with tucked and lace trimmed cambric ruffle, worth all of 85c; our price..... 59c

At 39c—Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, yoke bands, Hamburg embroidered ruffle and tucks, fully worth 50c; our price..... 39c

At 38c—Very Fine Cambric Corset Covers, V back and front, neatly embroidered, long waisted, and finished with pearl buttons, sold usually at 50c; our price..... 38c

At 69c—Ladies' Fine Cambric Night Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, yoke tucked in clusters and lace trimmed, full lengths and widths, regular price \$1.00; our price..... 69c

## PARISIAN CLOAK CO.—The Largest Cloak and Millinery House in Existence.

### G. B. WEBSTER SUED

Serious Allegations Made by the Wiano Land Company.

### SUIT OVER AN ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF PERCY STONE

### The Action Brought by the Guarantees and Accident Lloyds of New York for Whom He Was an Agent-Sharp Practices of Which Webster Is Accused—Civil Courts.

The Wiano Land and Improvement Co., by their attorneys, Charles P. and J. D. Johnson, yesterday filed suit against George Barry Webster, the well-known young society man, for \$1,000. The petition alleges that defendant Webster, acting as president of the Wiano Land company, collected \$100, which he has since failed to turn over to the company, although repeatedly asked to do so, appropriating the money instead to his own private use. The second count of the petition accuses Webster of some-thing more serious. It charges that on Nov. 13 last he was commissioned by the Wiano Land and Improvement Co. to purchase a piece of property containing eight and a third acres in the Beams addition in St. Louis for \$4,500, the terms to be \$2,500 cash and a \$2,000 note secured by a deed of trust on the property. The petition alleges that Webster took the \$2,500 which the company gave him and purchased the property, reporting to them that he had paid \$5,500 for it, whereas the petition alleges he bought on a pre-arranged bargain from the owners, Thomas Gibson et al., for \$4,750 and paid only \$1,800 in cash, giving a note for the remainder, thus pocketing the difference. The Wiano company sue for the \$750 difference between the real and the pretended purchase price. This makes \$1,000 in all sued for, besides interest on both amounts.

### SEVENTY-SEVEN SUITS.

Last Day of Filing for the April Term of Court.

Yesterday being the last day for filing suits for the April term of the Circuit Court there was an unusual rush of business in the Circuit Clerk's office. Seventy-seven new suits were filed during the day, which was just one more than the total number filed the last day for the April term in 1883.

Kate Whites enters suit to recover from Joseph Dornitz, on notes aggregating \$6,000. On March 20, 1892, plaintiff purchased from defendant notes to this amount, executed by Frank J. Price and payable to the order of A. K. Florida, and purporting to be secured by real estate. It is claimed there were no security for the notes when they were given.

John Shannon sues Chas. E. M. Davis for \$500 damages for personal injuries sustained by a fall from a scaffold while working for defendant as a hod-carrier.

Karl Firscher sues the Western Union Building and Telegraph Association for \$500, alleged to be due him.

Adam Brockman is sued by the St. Louis Brewing Association for \$10,000 damages.

The same plaintiff also sue Theodore Neumann for \$10,000 on account, Henry Huisman for \$10,000 on notes and accounts, and J. M. Smith for \$10,000 on account.

Michael C. Goller sues out a mechanic's

lien for \$2,072.26 against A. G. Blon, E. P. Brueckner and J. Krebs.

Marie L. Charles sues Annie E. Parsons and J. Parmelee, her husband, for \$1,000 damages on a warrant in a dead, the title to which was defective.

The bill has entered suit against J. J. Prendergast, George Prendergast and the Municipal Trust Co. The plaintiff wishes to pay off \$1,750 of the court's bill, and the defendants to settle the question of ownership among themselves.

Wm. McCormick entered a suit for partition with his wife, Mrs. McCormick, who has recovered \$1,000 against Frank J. Mitchell.

Wm. Krebs sues Caroline Ludwig and her husband, Wm. Ludwig, et al., to prevent the transfer of or sale of a house and lot owned by them for \$4,000, obtained from a contractor's bond. Laura B. Tracy also enters a similar suit against the same defendants for \$1,000.

Engelbert Schrake asks for a divorce from Engelbert Schrake, to whom she was married Sept. 1, 1889, and left on Oct. 1, 1890.

James D. McCormick filed an appeal against a decision of Justice Stevin in their suit against the Oriental Investment Co.

The Wm. W. Peacock Co. sues the City of St. Louis for \$5,000 for goods and machinery sold, and for which it has not been paid.

Paulo Costello brings suit against Edward F. C. McLean, Adolph Kaufman and William Schramm for \$3,000 damages on a builder's contract.

John Wolfert by his attorney, M. B. Loosley, sued John Scott et al. for \$602.50 on account.

The Globe Steam Heating Co. sued the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. for \$1,000 on a similar claim.

Miss Ethel Guizot sued Peter Santilli to recover a downer interest in a lot on the corner of Montrose avenue and Euclid street.

She is the widow of Joseph Guizot.

St. Louis Railway Co. sued the Wm. W. Peacock Co. for \$1,000 on a note for \$750,000 given by the Peacock Co. to the Wm. W. Peacock Co.

James Spear sued Frederick L. Adams, attorney for the Guarantees and Accident Lloyds, for \$1,000 on a note for \$1,000 given by the Peacock Co.

John F. Peacock sued the Peter Cooper Building and Loan Association as defendant, and was successful.

John F. Peacock entered suit against G. H. Englehardt, Jr., for \$2,500 damages.

Engelbert Schrake asks for a divorce from Engelbert Schrake, to whom she was married Sept. 1, 1889, and left on Oct. 1, 1890.

Hannah L. Doring sued August Doring for \$1,000. They were married Oct. 7, 1891, and lived together until June, 1892. She also legal separation.

John Hey sued Grand and Gottschall for \$1,000 damages.

Charles A. L. Doring sued August Doring for \$1,000. They were married Oct. 7, 1891, and lived together until May, 1892.

Geneva Edwards sued James Edwards for divorce, alleging general indigencies. They were married Oct. 15, 1888, and lived together until Sept. 2, 1890.

Mary J. Medley sued N. O. Nelson and E. C. Tuthill for \$2,000 damages, alleging that they received money which belonged to the plaintiff.

Augusta Smith sued the M. & T. Railroad for \$5,000 damages, which she alleges were caused by the negligence of the railroad.

John Finn entered suit against the Aubert Place Building and Loan Association for \$75,000, while the association refuses to file a bill of lading after the plaintiff's notice to wait.

John Finn, et al., against the Aubert Place Building and Loan Association for \$75,000.

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## St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS.

Delivery from Newsboys.....	2 Cents
Sunday, from Newsboys.....	5 Cents
One year, postage paid, every alternate and Sunday morning.....	50 Cents
Four months.....	400
Three months.....	200
One month.....	70
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	30
Delivery by mail, per year.....	200
Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regu- larly will receive a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

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515 Olive st.

POSTAGE.

Entered in the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as Sec- ond-class matter.	Postage.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents
Twenty-four to forty pages.....	3 Cents
DAILY 5 Cents or 10 to 15 Pages.....	1 Cent
Sunday 10 to 15 Pages.....	2 Cents
BUSINESS OFFICES.....	400
New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max H. Fischer, Manager.	

## THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

ADMIRAL MELLO must be doing very well. At least he is out of sight.

WHY don't Denver call out the Fire Department and keep the hose playing on Gov. Waite?

COL. BRECKINRIDGE's eloquent address on "Social Purity" is now a most interesting addition to the curiosities of literature.

ATTY.-GEN. OLNEY is responsible for the failure of the anti-trust law. President Cleveland is responsible for Att'y.-Gen. Olney.

MR. STRAD's highly colored picture of Chicago crookedness suggests the reflection that he might do justice to the St. Louis Four Courts.

THE uncuckooed Missouri Congressmen are evidently not losing sleep over the "cuckoo conspiracy." They have heard from the rural districts.

THE only member of the Missouri Democratic delegation in Congress who joyously looks to the call of the snap convention is Seth Cobb. He has good reason to cook.

THE Populist party is one of great promise, but it will have to get rid of the Waites and Lewellings before it can command the respect and votes of sound-minded men.

THE Senate Finance Committee seems to think the prosperity of the people and improvement of trade of no consequence as long as the Sugar Trust draws \$1,000,000 a month from the consumers of sugar.

THE story that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt had bought Eugenie's crown for \$900,000 is hardly probable, as that lady is said to have considerable good sense. Such a transaction would not strengthen the plutocracy of this country.

IT is pointed out that when the Queen received Salisbury's resignation she expressed "deep regret," but that she was "graciously pleased to accept" Mr. Gladstone's. Evidently the Grand Old Woman is not grieving over the Grand Old Man.

PERHAPS, after all, it isn't Gov. Waite that is governing in Colorado. The dispatches say that Mrs. Waite with cleft hands declared that the fight should go on until the last militiaman lay cold and dead. Call no man a Governor until all the members of his family are known.

THE suggestion of Mr. Pullman as a presidential nominee is supplemented by the statement that he not only has an Italian title, but that he is chief of one of the largest monopolies in the country. If Mr. Pullman were to run the American voter would doubtless put him to sleep.

THE Boatner resolution calling for special counsel to prosecute the Union Pacific cases is one of the sharpest and most humiliating rebukes ever addressed to a public officer. But it is not likely that it will affect Mr. Olney. He has already shown himself indifferent to the criticism of honest men.

THE lesser corruptionists in New York are being tried and convicted with great eclat, but what about the bigger bosses, the men who directed the movements of the unfortunate little criminals? Ballot-box frauds and purchases of legislatures and municipal assemblies originate with the head boss and the men who employ him.

THE unusual spell of fine spring weather lasts over to-day city people who are wise will go out and see the grass grow in the parks and suburbs. Forest Park Lake will be worth visiting to note the great work being done for the city and the unemployed there. Surely none who see the progress of this work can fail to lend a helping hand.

THE Rhode Island Republican platform declares that "it is the first duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of Americans." It is not, however, the duty of the Federal Government to promote the interests of one man by robbing another under the forms of law. The American consumer

has rights which the Government is bound to protect.

THE income-tax provision in the Wilson bill is as good as could be had in the circumstances, but it is far from perfect. It ought to yield \$100,000,000 yearly instead of \$60,000,000. It ought to be graduated so that the higher incomes would pay more than a proportionate tax above the smaller. But this will come in a few years, even if Hill and his friends of the Sugar Trust succeed in killing the measure in this Congress.

## A JUST REBUKE.

The Boatner resolution providing for the prosecution of special counsel for the prosecution of suits on behalf of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad Co. embodies an eminently proper action and a just rebuke of Atty.-Gen. Olney.

The Attorney-General's failure to carry into effect the plain mandate of law to bring suits against the Union Pacific Railroad, its officials and stockholders, for the monstrous frauds by which the Government was swindled out of millions of dollars, is a notable feature of his neglect of duty and shameful misconduct in office. The facts were notorious and the law was clear. Every consideration of official honor urged him to make an effort to prevent

If indifference were the only cause of his neglect some excuse might be pleaded for him. But his offense is far greater than this. It is well known that private interests supplied strong motives for undertaking these suits. As the legal adviser for parties whom he would have to antagonize in instituting Government suits he was debarred from performing his public duty.

No citizen would permit his interests to be juggled as Olney has juggled the Government's interests. The representing of two antagonistic interests would be regarded as dishonorable in a private attorney. It is much more dishonorable in a public officer intrusted with the interests of the people. Having himself made it impossible to perform his duty as attorney for the people the representatives of the people would do right to take the matter out of Olney's hands.

The adoption of the resolution by Congress would emphasize a deserved rebuke of Olney and of the President who appointed him to office and retains and shields him despite his misconduct. It would strengthen public confidence in the honesty and courage of the majority of Congressmen.

## BEFORE AND SINCE THE WAR.

"Read me something," said Chesterfield to the friend who had called to see him during his last illness. "What shall I be, my lord—history?" "No; for that I know it is a lie."

There is no historical period which is the subject of more falsehood, intentional and otherwise, than the twenty years before our civil war, especially in regard to those leaders of public opinion in the North who saw and appreciated the gathering storm, and were anxious if possible to avert it by some compromise honorable and satisfactory alike to both sections. Writers and speakers, full of that cheap and common wisdom which comes after the event, assume that the Northern statesmen, of whom Webster was the most conspicuous, should have seen the futility of compromise and joined with Garrison, Phillips and their associates in demanding the unconditional abolition of slavery—peaceably or forcibly; and that because they did not, and opposed those who did, these statesmen were enemies of human freedom and ready and willing to perpetuate human bondage indefinitely. Hence, according to this theory, the only true patriots and philanthropists in the country between 1841 and 1861 were the Abolitionists, who were doing all in their power to feed the fires of sectional hate for the purpose of destroying slavery at all hazards and at any cost.

What are the real facts in the case? Take Lincoln as an illustration, whom history has already canonized as "The Great Emancipator." He was an old-line Webster and Clay Whig, and he held the same views in regard to slavery that were held by nine-tenths of the Northern wing of his party, and by the vast majority of the Northern people of both parties. What were these views? Briefly—that slavery was morally and economically wrong, and they wanted none of it for themselves; but its existence was recognized and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, which, in those days, was regarded as only less sacred and obligatory than the law proclaimed from Sinai. Slavery could not be abolished peacefully, and force was not to be thought of. It might, and doubtless would, disappear somehow in course of time; but meanwhile agitation did more harm than good to all concerned, and all agitators were condemned as disturbers of the public peace. In 1837, Lincoln was a young man of 28, a rising lawyer and popular politician. Yet when, for his opposition to slavery and advocacy of gradual emancipation, free press and free speech in the person of Lovejoy were struck down on the soil of the free State of Illinois, not one word of protest or pity came from the lips or pen of Lincoln. Even twenty years later, in his great joint debate with Douglas, he handled slavery with the softest and smoothest of gloves, and vigorously repudiated Abolitionism in all its phases. Time and circumstances made Lincoln "The Great Emancipator," and the same time and circumstances would have made Webster the same.

Between the war and since the war there is a mighty difference, and the his-

torian who discusses and judges the acts and measures of the former period entirely and exclusively from the stand-point of the latter is either a fool or a knave, and his history is worse than worthless.

## CHURCHES AS SOCIAL CLUBS.

It must be confessed that the New York clergymen who called city churches "social clubs with religious tendencies" did not wholly sacrifice truth in his effort to be epigrammatic. The charge is not entirely new and there is a reason for it.

It can hardly be denied that in the city churches the social feature of organization has been growing at the expense of the religious. The social feature is not in itself a bad thing, but in a religion which brings a gospel to the poor, the maimed and the blind of the earth, the principle of social selection may work discordantly.

"Like to like" is the law of organization for social pleasure, and by it those who need help from the cultivated and the well-bred are denied the association with them through which alone is efficient help possible. But "like to unlike" is the law of religion, and under it the strong are compelled to seek out the weak, the learned the ignorant, the gentle the rude, the wealthy the poor. It is this which enabled him to seduce and elope with the Marchioness of Carmarthen while he was still under age.

When the husband obtained a divorce they were married, and then "Mad Jack" promptly proceeded to spend his wife's money and break her heart. When free from the unfortunate woman who had trusted him to his own shame and misery, he looked around for another wife to replenish his empty pockets. He found her in the person of Miss Catherine Gordon of Gight, whom he married in 1786. Her fortune of about \$120,000 he spent in two years; then deserted her and fled to France to avoid his creditors, and died there (some say by suicide) in 1791, at the age of 36.

Such was the father of Byron. His mother—always, it is said, eccentric—was driven to the verge of madness by the ill treatment of her scoundrel husband. She undoubtedly loved her only child, but in frequent fits of passion acted as if she hated him for his father's sake. Of moral training he received none from her, and was butyrously indulged and unjustly abused until his temper was thoroughly spoiled. Thus he grew to manhood, to become "Lord of himself"—that heritage of woe."

Is it any wonder that with such a father and mother, and such bad blood from remote ancestors, Byron should have been born of such a nature? A cook when cooking is a perfect fury—'Tis a warning worth remembering I assure ye!

of his recompence, as nothing here had so far succeeded his acquaintance. One of these, Mr. William Brewster, he killed in a duel of such doubtful fitness that he was tried by peers for manslaughter; and though acquitted by them was condemned by the public, and retired to Newstead Abbey in disgrace. His life there, which made him a social outcast, will not bear description. He died in 1798, and the title and estates passed to the most illustrious owner of them—then a little boy of ten years.

John Byron, the father of the poet, was a nephew of "The Wicked Lord," and deserved the relationship so well that his brother officers in the Guards always called him "Mad Jack." He was exceptionally handsome in face and figure, and utterly destitute of moral principle; a combination which enabled him to seduce and elope with the Marchioness of Carmarthen while he was still under age.

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## DON'T EXPECT IT.

The Missouri Delegation at Washington on the May Convention.

### THE MEMBERS GINGERLY CRITICISE THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

**They Do Not Anticipate an Indorsement of the Administration and a Repudiation of the Congressional Delegation's Work at Kansas City—Cobb Stands Solitary and Alone in Hesitant Approval.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The extraordinary action of the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee in calling a snap convention for May, as most of the delegates that should come from the rural districts will be busy with their crops, has attracted much attention here among the Missouri colony. All of the Congressmen, of course, have been very much interested in it, because they feel that the action taken by the convention may directly concern them. It certainly would affect them if Ex-Gov. Francis succeeded in having the administration policy indorsed, as most of the Congressmen have opposed this policy. However much they may denounce the snap convention in private, they are very careful in talking about it publicly.**

In fact, in every case it required great urging upon the part of the Post-Dispatch correspondent to get them to discuss the subject at all.

With the exception of Mr. Cobb, however, none of them approved of the action of the committee, although they did not condemn it except in remarks which were not for publication.

Senator Vest was seen by the Post-Dispatch correspondent just after the Finance Committee met to-day. He was on his way to lunch at the time. The question was put to the Senator as to what it was to others.

"What do you think of the State Committee taking snap judgment on the party and calling an early convention? Was this action taken for the reason that the convention in May would be more apt to indorse the policy of the administration than a convention held at the usual time?"

"I do not think anything about it, and really I do not care," said Senator Vest rather snapingly.

"Now don't speak," he added, "that I am giving this short answer out of any disregard to the Post-Dispatch, but really I have been so busy with the tariff and the little annoyances growing out of the work that I haven't paid any attention about what the action of the convention will be, and to tell you the truth, I do not care anything about it. I know the Democracy of Missouri so well that I cannot believe that it would be possible that there will be a convention of our party that was not thoroughly representative of the Democracy. I know that such a convention cannot be held, but we will be worth your time to visit his beautiful store and get posted on the styles if for nothing else. Among the many beautiful novelties he has for the ladies, the public, some who are well informed, will be adopted by the convention."

Senator Cockrell was seen at his house this evening and he was very busy working on an approach to the right of way for his son-in-law with him at the time. He was asked the same questions as were put to Senator Vest and he said:

"I do not think the slightest attention to the action of the State Committee in calling a convention for May. I know the convention will be composed of representative men and that the right of way is safe."

Champ Clark, who seemed to be rather eager at first to give his views, asked the privilege of writing to him for his opinion. On Saturday several sheets of paper in the effort and then gave up the attempt and then gave up the effort and announced he thought that the best interests of the party demanded that he should remain silent upon this great subject. His example was followed by Cox, who, when asked his opinion, assumed a very wise and thoughtful look and shook his head.

Alexander Monroe Dooley said: "I am not familiar with the local situation or the reasons which induced the committee to call an early convention, neither had the state delegation in the press and the public would not care to say anything on the subject."

David A. Dearmon declined to give his opinion.

Richard Bland said: "I do not think it makes a particle of difference when they call the convention, provided they call it more what they do at the convention than anything else. The people of Missouri and especially in the rural portions of the state are largely in favor of the free coinage of silver and I think the convention should do so in the delegation. I do not think it will be able to indorse the administration, especially on its financial policy, but if they do they will utterly destroy themselves."

Urie Sebree Hall said: "I think the committee has done a wise thing in calling the convention for May, as they will have plenty of time to get things in shape for the campaign next fall."

Urie Sebree Hall said: "I do not see that it makes any difference when the convention is held. Of course the State Committee ought to know what is the best for the party. If it was called for the purpose of taking snap judgment on the delegate from the congressional delegation, then the convention will condemn the delegation. If the President signs the silverage bill or allows it to become a law I think the delegation will take it and act in harmony with the executive branch. It will do much for Missouri to create harmony in the party if the President signs the bill and the convention does not have any effect in shaping its action. I don't suppose that there was any purpose on the part of the committee in making the call for May, but it is to indicate a recognition of principles at variance with the well-known sentiment of the Democracy of Missouri on financial questions, but if they do the effort will utterly fail."

"The people are aroused and the party will be fully and faithfully represented in the convention. I think the old platform will be substantially adopted."

William Henry Hatch said:

"I think the party will have to have the convention later on, so that the Democrats of the state might have seen the consummation of the work now done and understand the true nature of the campaign, but for perfectly assured that the convention, when it assembles, will be composed of representative Democrats of the state and result in a victory over good old democrats and anti-slavery men, and what has been the result of prior conventions held in the state for the last two years, and that is that the convention will voice the wishes of a large majority of the Democrats of the state and the result of the campaign will be a victory for the party, and the Democratic party will be found steadfast to its principles."

Robert W. Fyan said:

"I do not demand any condemnation of the course of the present delegation in Congress by the convention when assembled. Whatever may be the individual judgment as to the advisability of calling the convention so early, it is called by the properly constituted authority, and in accordance with the rules of the party, and I hope every Democrat of every Democrat to acquiesce."

Conrad O'Neill, although he has nothing to do but think, had no opinion to express.

Umbrellas for Easter Gifts.

\$1.00 to \$2.00.

MURKIN & JACQUARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust.

# Daily Bulletin

821

North  
Broad-  
way.

815  
821  
North  
Broad-  
way.

### MONDAY—In Basement,

We will sell:

Yard-wide Lonsdale Bleached Domestic—no seconds—no imitations, the genuine goods, Per yard at **6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>C**

And a fine quality Fast Black India Linen, 30 inches wide—it's slightly imperfect on the edges, otherwise it would be not less than 15c a yard—Monday's price..... **5C**

### MONDAY—On Main Floor,

We will sell all the balance of those Pure Linen Hand-Embroidered and Escalloped SECONDS in Handkerchiefs, which caused such a run.

They're worth up to 30c each. On Monday, 3 for 25c or each..... **17C**

And Ladies' Solid Gold Chased, Engraved and Etched, (like cut), worth 15c and more, at..... **48C**

### MONDAY—On Second Floor,

FREE—A pair of Silk Corset Laces, 5 yards long, black and all colors (regular 25c ones),

with every pair of these Dollar Corsets or higher priced ones: "R. & G." and "J. in Black, White and "Sonnettes" Gray.

"Thompson's" and "C. B." in White and Gray. "W. B." in Black and Gray. "C. B. Ventilating," in Black, and Ferris' Ladies' Waists.

All sizes of above at..... **31**

### MONDAY ONLY On Third Floor.

American Waffle Irons, Like Cut.

39 Cents.

### LEGION OF HONOR NEWS.

Banquet Postponed—Presentation to Recorder Bryden.

The Legion of Honor banquet which was to have been held during the past week at the Mercantile Club has been postponed until next Saturday night owing to its being Holy week.

Last Monday evening the supreme officers of the order visited St. Louis Council, No. 14, at the Hotel, Broadway and Union street. Dr. R. M. King, the Supreme Chaplain, Dr. L. P. Morse, Col. Richard Dalton, F. A. Wind, F. Hofer and Eugene McMillin were among the Legionaries. Eugen will be present on Tuesday evening at Compton Hill Council, No. 9, and on Friday evening to Buena Vista Council, No. 22.

Last Monday evening Alpha Council held an enthusiastic meeting, at which there were several initiations. Recorder A. A. Johnson was presented with a jewel of the Legion because of effective work in bringing in new applicants.

Victoria Council, No. 10, also held a largely attended meeting last week.

The Grand Spring Opening of Boehmer's Beautiful Store.

Yesterday was the occasion of the opening of spring styles in ladies' and gents' fine footwear at G. H. Boehmer's elegant shoe store, 618-619 Olive street.

Mr. Boehmer spared no expense in making his establishment attractive and his patrons find the purest canvas in comfortable crowds during the day. He also carried stock commanding the most fastidious, as they comprise the latest novelties and the most popular conceptions of the season. Among the most popular in ladies' shoes was a congress shoe, imitation buttons—the upper of which is trimmed in white lace, the toe and heel parts in black. This shoe is said to be one of the fads that will be popular this season; it possesses all the attributes of comfort, durability and style.

The gentlemen's departments sell some nobby and new styles are shown in tan and brown. One of the most popular and attracted attention was a tan button with an extreme piccadilly toe, made of the very finest imported messal calf and built after the latest fashions.

So great were the crowds at Boehmer's opening yesterday that it will be continued for three days. It is well worth your time to visit his beautiful store and get posted on the styles if for nothing else. Among the many beautiful novelties he has for the ladies, the public, some who are well informed, will be adopted by the convention.

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MARCH 17TH.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrated Generally in St. Louis.

The Banquet of the Knights at the Southern Hotel Last Evening.

AN AFFAIR WHICH SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS DINNERS OF THE ORDER.

Speeches by Gov. Stone and Local Orators in Response to Sentiments of the Toast Masters—Large Gatherings at Music Hall and Ubrig's Cave—Ball at the Armory.

The twenty-eighth annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, which took place at the Southern Hotel last night, was the most elaborate affair of its kind ever given by that organization, which means that in elegance and splendor it eclipsed all prior St. Louis banquets of a similar character. The dining hall was tastefully decorated with the American and Irish flags and festooned with bunting representing the national and papal colors.

On small banners placed at intervals around the sides of the halls were inscribed the names of a score of Irish patriots.

Large portraits of the Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone and Justin McCarthy were hung over the two southern doors of the room and decorated with bunting.

On the east wall there was a large allegorical painting representing down-trodden Ireland. In the center of it there was a banner, on which was inscribed in large letters, "Home Rule," and directly beneath it the following quotations from two champions of the Irish cause:

"The voice of the Irish people, the persistency of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered, constitute a great fact in history, William Ewart Gladstone."

The other read:

"If the voice of a nation is ever to count for anything, the voice of a nation has spoken in Ireland. Justin McCarthy."

In the center of the southern wall was an Irish flag in front of which was embossed in gold letters "Freedom the Birthright of Humanity." The four tables were arranged in the shape of the letter E, the head of which sat at the President's table, Mr. Ryan, with Rev. Father M. Brennan on his right, and Gov. Wm. J. Stone on the left.

Covered tables laid for 150 guests and every seat was occupied.

The banquet was opened with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Fr. Brennan.

The menu was as follows:

Bone Points.  
Celeri. (Salad Ameda.  
Clear Cream Tortie. Amaretto.  
Oysters. Crab Patties.  
Pompano Princes.  
Cucumbers.  
Supreme of Chicken. Yquem.  
New Asparagus. Cook's Imperial.  
Lobster Newburg. G. H. Mamie's Extra Dry.  
Jack Snipe. Fresh Eggs.  
Tutti Frutti. Cream.  
Strawberries.  
Requies. Roasted Crackers.  
Coffee. Brandy.

The various courses were interspersed with musical selections by Bohacheck's Orchestra. After cigars were served Mr. Adiel Sherwood, the corresponding Secretary of the society, read a dispatch from Hon. John W. Allen of Mississippi, in which he expressed his regrets at being unable to be present and respond to the toast, "The day we celebrate." He stated that only an unexpected attack of sickness had deprived him of the pleasure and honor.

The menu and programme of toasts for the evening was tastefully gotten up in book form, about 6 by 8 inches in dimensions, bound in dark green satin. In the center of each page there was a bunch of shamrocks tied with a blade of withered grass.

The officers of the association are: Wm. J. Baker, President; O'Neil Ryan, First Vice-President; R. D. Lancaster, Second Vice-President; Joseph O'Shea, Third Vice-President; Martin Keely, Treasurer; John J. O'Connor, Recording Secretary, and Adiel Sherwood, Corresponding Secretary; Executive Committee, Patrick Burns, Chairman; Lawrence Harrigan, John Scullin, E. J. O'Connor, James H. McNamara, Alfred M. Baker, F. J. Carmody, Richard Ennis, John Lindsay and George J. Tansey for the year. The Sub-Committees were composed of the following gentlemen: O'Neil Ryan, Richard Ennis, Adiel Sherwood, John Scullin, Geo. Tansey, R. D. Lancaster, John J. O'Connor, Martin Keely, Lawrence Harrigan, Joseph M. O'Brien, Alfred M. Baker, E. J. O'Connor, Capt. Matthew Kelly, Capt. P. J. Carmody, John Flan, Maj. J. H. McNamee, Capt. John Lindsay, Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Connell, Maj. O. F. Guthrie, Jonathan Nesbitt, John Quinn, James D. Main, Thomas F. Hayden and P. M. Murphy.

Just prior to the banquet the Knights were assembled in the ladies' parlor, where John D. Finney presented Col. Richard Ennis a sword, which was carried by Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Mr. Finney in making the presentation spoke as follows:

"Col. Richard Ennis—with the permission of our honored president, I am allowed to introduce a little innovation in our proceedings."

"You sir, for the past twenty-eight years, dating from the foundation of the order, have been the most untiring friend of the Knights of St. Patrick upon the whole line of its membership."

"It is true, you have reached its highest honor, and you were the last, its most stalwart member."

"I desire, sir, to give evidence of my appreciation of your labors in behalf of our beloved society, and more than that, as a testimony to my personal attachment to you, sir, to present to you the cane carried by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the most brilliant orator in America."

"The cane is thoroughly established, I know of no Irishman in the Mississippi Valley more entitled to receive the cane than yourself. Care is taken to make your usage dignified as an Irish gentleman."

Col. Ennis in accepting the gift made an appropriate response.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE GUESTS WELCOMED AND THE "GRAND OLD MAN" HONORED.

President William J. Baker then rapped for order and spoke as follows:

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS: I assure you I feel highly honored for the grand reception you have given me in electing me to the position of presiding officer of this the twenty-eighth year and annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick. I am naturally proud of the organization, but when I look around me and see so many families gathered here, I cannot help but confess my own overwhelming feelings of gratitude and satisfaction. Welcome you, our guests. In the name of the Knights of St. Patrick, I thank our brother knights, with the true feelings and dispositions characteristic of the Knights of

St. Patrick. We are assembled around the festive board for the twenty-eighth time in the history of the organization to do honor to the memory of the founders, and to honor the land of our adoption.

During the past month, Irishmen at home and abroad have with feelings of sincere regret of the death with such touching and touching old age of him whose name is now more appropriate than ever—the Grand Old Man of Ireland. That man has been closer observer, warmer admirer, and friend to us with more pain than the Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis. Still, let us hope that in the days to come we may have a man to equal him in the estimation of the nation, who is not a body of men, whether in Old Erin or in Young America. That man has been closer observer, warmer admirer, and friend to us with more pain than the Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis. Still, let us hope that in the days to come we may have a man to equal him in the estimation of the nation, who is not a body of men, whether in Old Erin or in Young America. That man has been closer observer, warmer admirer, and friend to us with more pain than the Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis. 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## HIS DEFENSE.

Col. Breckinridge Will Try to Prove Miss Pollard Unchaste.

A Blind Man's Deposition Concerning a Mock Marriage.

Others, He Says, Will Swear She Visited Disreputable Houses.

THE TRIAL IS THE ONLY TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN WASHINGTON.

Where Does the Money Come From to Pay the Eminent Attorneys Employed in the Case?—They Are Used to Asking Big Fees—Kentucky Bothered About the Secret Marriage—The Wing-Davis Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Col. Breckinridge, speaking through his friends, says his line of defense will be as follows:

"No man under any circumstances can be expected to marry a woman who is not chaste. Of course the defense will submit evidence to impeach the good character of plaintiff. There will be a deposition from Mr. Acock

and who implored him as he was leaving her to take her to Chicago with him. As has been stated the Colonel's meeting with Miss Pollard took place in 1884, when, she claims, she was a shy girl of 18 with the experience I have mentioned behind her. It will be proved by Dr. U. V. Williams, the physician attendant on the birth of her sister, that at the time of the birth of the younger sister in 1886, the plaintiff was 2 years old, which would put her age when he met her at 21 instead of 18, as she alleges. It will be proven by John Brand, Hiram Kaufman and Dr. Green of Lexington, Ky., that in 1884 the plaintiff was a visitor in disreputable houses. These facts, together with others, will be

used to bolster up the defense than as the main bulwark. The main bulwark will consist in the fact that the defendant has never at any time intended to make a contract to marry Miss Pollard and that she knew at all times that he would never marry her."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case has not rest in court to-day, but the sensational developments of the past two days were discussed in every street and public place. The day was spent by the attorney on each side in consultation with their clients.

Among the people connected with the courts there is quite a little gossip and discussion concerning the trial, connected with the trial, for it is one of the most costly suits for both parties tried in Washington for years. There is on both sides an array of lawyers who are accustomed to obtain large rewards for their services. Judge Wilson has been considered the leader of the local bar. Mr. Calderon Carlisle, while a younger man, is also an attorney of exceptional ability and one who is accustomed to receive heavy fees. One witness for Miss Pollard was summoned from Colorado and several from Kentucky, while heavy traveling expenses and counsel fees were incurred taking the depositions, numbering about fifty. The stenographers fees alone amount to nearly \$1,000. While Miss Pollard is not supposed to have much money, she must have influential friends who are interested in the case.

Many newspaper reports have said that all of Breckinridge's lawyers, except Mr. F. McKinney of Washington, possibly Col. Paul Thompson, who has not lived in Kentucky for several years, are political friends who are giving their services because of their loyalty to him personally or politically. This

has not been done under the strong intercession of the opposing counsel, with their usual偏見, the story of how, in 1886, she rented a little room in Cincinnati under the name of Pollard, gave birth to the first child of their six.

She must tell again of how she continued, even after this, her relations with him, being at the time of the marriage to the house of Sarah Guest in 1886 and '88, of her going to Washington, and of the birth and death of another child in the low-quarters of the city.

The birth of the third child, the promise of marriage, the warning tons of the Kentucky press, the secret marriage, the finality of the unmasking and the open throwing down of the gauntlet, and the open showing that she must tell again, and the desire to have them married and pitiful; so that Monday will be a day which no one should envy this woman.

THE SECRET MARRIAGE.

Friends of the Defendant Wonder What His Line of Defense Will Be.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—The story of Col. Breckinridge's secret marriage to Mrs. Wing, the lady who is his present wife, is causing no end of comment throughout the State. Only a few days ago the Washington correspondent of a morning paper in this city wired that he had interviewed Breckinridge on the subject, handing him a telegram stating that he had been married to Mrs. Wing in New York three months previous to his formal marriage in Louisville. He read it, laughed and remarked: "Why, I was not East from the 17th of May until Sunday, Aug. 6, the day before Congress met, when I arrived in Washington with my wife. Nor was Mrs. Breckinridge West until she came to Louisville. This is all the answer I have." In view of the explicit denial and the seeming truth of the statement of Dr. Paxton, who claims to have performed the private marriage, the New York people here are wondering what the noted defendant will say when he is placed under oath as a witness.

Mrs. E. S. Wing, who is Congressman Breckinridge's present wife, by her first marriage became the sister-in-law of Albert E. Wing, who achieved notoriety in St. Louis through killing a man on account of Essie Davis. For this offense young Wing, who had eloped from Kentucky with the girl, served a term in the Missouri Penitentiary. Essie Davis, who was then being held at the time, was the daughter of a Kentucky judge, who was deeply infatuated with Wing, and during his imprisonment remained in St. Louis becoming a woman of the town. Several years later he was released and went to the Shepherd to reform, but invariably came out again and resumed her old life.

When Wing was released the pair went to Louisville, where he was married. They had squabbles and separated. Wing finally killed the woman in a disreputable house in Louisville where she had gone. He was under arrest in Kentucky awaiting trial for his murder.

Albert Wing, who was known to his intimate friends, was Wing's son, the Hon. Ramsey Wing, ex-United States Minister to Ecuador, who was the first husband of the present Mrs. Breckinridge. The Wing family is well known in Kentucky. Senator George Wing was one of the leading Republican politicians in the State. After his death Mrs. Wing remained a widow for over twenty years before her marriage to Col. Breckinridge.

THE SECRET MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Holland's Suit for Breach of Promise Against Sir Francis Cook.

LONDON, March 17.—The breach of promise action brought by Mrs. Holland against Sir Francis Cook, the husband of Tennis Claffin, was opened to-day before Justice Hawkins in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. Sir Francis Cook is head of the important firm of Cook & Sons, silk dealers, and the woman who brings the action against him is the wife of his son, Mr. Edward Claffin, nine years ago, is now 67 years of age.

Mrs. Holland claims \$1,000 damages, and has asked for costs. Sir Francis Cook has admitted that the defendant caused a criminal operation to be performed. Lady Cook sues for her husband and strongly urges that he should be compelled to pay the sum that she should have as soon as his wife, then ill, should die. Mrs. Cook died in 1886, and Sir Francis renewed his promise of marriage, marrying his son, Mr. Edward Claffin, explaining to Mrs. Holland that he had been drawn into the life of his wife, induced Mrs. Holland to visit a house of blackmailers occasionally, where they paid him \$1,000. Sir Francis Cook has agreed to pay the sum, but has refused to do so until he has been compensated for his loss.

Sir Francis Cook is the son of Sir Francis Cook, who was a member of Parliament and a large number of Parliament and many other distinguished people, including Sir Charles Tennant, were upon the platform. The court adjourned to-morrow.

It is thought the defense will offer that she can stand it is puzzling to predict what line of action Breckinridge and his counsel have mapped out.

There is much speculation concerning how Mrs. Holland will handle her case when they sum up the testimony before the jury. And the prediction is freely made that the address of her leading counsel will cause the Kentuckian to tremble when anything has yet transpired in this most sensational scandal.

Col. Ben Butterworth in the little cross-ex-

amination of Sir Francis Cook.

EDINBURGH, March 17.—Lord Rosebery arrived here at 6:30 p.m. to make his expected addresses to the delegations from the Liberal associations from all parts of Scotland. The Premier was received at the station by the Liberal committee and drove to the Corridor in an open carriage, receiving an ovation from the crowds gathered along the route between the railway and the railroad station. The Corridor, which holds 5,000 people, was packed an hour previous to the arrival. The interview, in which the Premier was described as the "Scottish Grand Young Man,"

Mr. Gladstone, the Secretary of State for Scotland, introduced the Premier, who was received with a hearty round of applause. The chairman of the Scotch National Association of Scotland, and a large number of Parliament and many other distinguished people, including Sir Charles Tennant, were upon the platform. The audience was composed of Scotchmen and Englishmen, and the speech was received with a hearty round of applause.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Text of the Significant Portions of Lord Rosebery's Address.

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THE ENGINE RAN DOWN THREE PERSONS IN A WAGON—A MAD STEER—CASUALTIES.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 17.—At 4 o'clock this evening J. C. Burns, a prominent farmer, in company with his wife and his sister-in-law, attempted to cross the Santa Fe Railroad at Belcher street. When nearly over the track an approaching switch engine was observed. Burns endeavored to bring the horses to a halt, but was unsuccessful. The engine struck the wagon, completely demolishing it. The occupants were thrown out on the track. The engine passed over the body of Mrs. Burns, almost killing her instantly. Mrs. Bright was seriously injured. Burns escaped with slight bruised.

A MAD STEER ON THE RAMPAGE.

MACON, Mo., March 17.—This evening John Wisdom, a stock man, drove a lot of cattle from the country to ship. When they reached the business part of town the steers became frightened and stampeded followed. One of the drivers got lost and ran against an old man, painfully injuring him. The steer then ran on hooking at every one in the streets. One lady had to hold him in the Northwest part of town, preventing him from running away.

The excitement was so high that 1,000 people came out on the streets. The steer could not be corralled until other cattle were driven up where it was.

Both Legs Cut Off.

LOUISIANA, Mo., March 17.—Attempting to board a freight train on the Burlington last night a colored man named Noberry was run over and both legs cut off. He haltered from Quincy.

ENDED IN DEATH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 17.—Percy Trublood, the 14-year-old son of a prominent citizen of Sherman Heights, Tenn., was playing football with a companion yesterday, and during the game received a serious injury from which he died this morning. He ran full force into his plaminate, and probably received a rupture in the groin. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon.

Two Children Killed in a Dog-Out Home.

ENID, Okla., March 17.—Twelve miles southeast of here last night two children were killed by a dog in their dog-out home, while the remainder of the family, numbering nine, narrowly escaped with their lives.

Neal Dow's Birthday.

THE W. C. T. U. of St. Louis will celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Neal Dow, of Malone, Tuesday, March 20, in the Central Christian Church, on Flushing Avenue, near Grand, at 8 o'clock.

Some Men Say These Things Sometimes.

Binks: "Tell you, we men are not what we used to be."

Jinks: "How is that?"

Binks: "Well, you see, we used to be boys."

Clever Clairvoyant.

From Texas Higgins.

Visitor: "I notice that you confine yourself to foretelling the future and do not reveal the past."

Clairvoyant: "Yes, it is so much easier;

somebody is sure to know the past, but they

know as little about the future as I do."

## PLAIN WORDS.

Premier Rosebery's Position on Irish Home Rule.

The Bill Can Pass Without the Aid of an English Majority.

A BROAD PLATFORM OUTLINED IN A SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

The Premier Claims His Address in the House of Lords Was Misinterpreted.

He Hopes to See Scotland Join in the Demand for Home Rule—Dillon Enters With the Policy of the Prime Minister—How He Will Deal With the Peers.

You are not in perfect health. There is a weakness, a pain, or a tired feeling, your blood is bad, your nerves are weak or some organ in the body is out of order and you need building up. Don't neglect such a condition, for delay is dangerous.

You just get well and have perfect health just as well as not. The following letter will tell how. It was written by Mr. Doran Bridgeman, one of the most prominent business men of Hardwick, Vt.:

"Some time ago I contracted a severe case of nervous debility and throat disease. I was in such a nervous state that I could not write my name and could not feed myself without dropping my food, my hands trembled so.

"My nervous system was completely prostrated. My throat was also seriously affected so that it discharged blood. It became a question whether I was to live or die. I was in such a state that I was obliged to give up my business.

LONDON, March 17.—Lord Rosebery addressed a monster meeting in Edinburgh to-night, a gathering of representative Liberals from all sections of Scotland. He was tumultuously cheered. He said at the opening that the new Government's policy will be guided by the inspiration of Mr. Gladstone, and then he evidently sought to make it plain that there will be no deviation from the Liberal programme prepared by the late Premier. After declaring that his recent speech in the House of Lords had been misinterpreted, he explained that he meant he will strive to win England over to the cause of home rule. His home rule platform is broad. Not only did he pronounce clearly in favor of home rule for Ireland, but promised not to stand in the way of home rule for Scotland if he is a Minister who is demanded, and if he is not a member of the Government, "then he hopes as a man to be the spokesman for it."

Judge Dillon heard the speech and said afterward at a St. Patrick's celebration at Edinburgh that more importance will attach to that speech of Rosebery than to any other delivered within the last fifteen years. "In Lord Rosebery," said Mr. Dillon, "Ireland has an honest and honorable champion."

The election of W. Astor to membership in the Carlton Club, the recognized headquarters of the extreme members of the Tory party, was not by general ballot, but by the act of the Political Committee of the club, which is permitted under a special rule to elect every year a certain number of persons who have rendered especially distinguished services to the Tory party.

The nature of Mr. Astor's services is not officially announced, but it must either support of the Pall Mall Gazette or a very heavy subscription to the party funds. Before he became eligible to membership he must have signed a declaration attested by two members of the club, speaking from their personal knowledge of his opinions, or his acceptance of the Tory principles.

The circumstances naturally aroused the conjecture that Mr. Astor really intends to apply for naturalization as a British subject, but inquiry by the Woman and Post-Dinner correspondent at the proper office shows that he has as yet taken no step to that end.

BALLARD SMITH.

"I had spells of spasmodic coughing and doctors said I had catarrhal bronchitis. I could not sleep well, as my business was always before me. I would choke up and wheeze badly. I employed many doctors, but they did me no good. I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and knowing it to be highly recommended, decided to use it. I immediately began to improve under its use and am now well. I advise everyone to use it."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the surest and quickest cure for disease known, and it is specially beneficial in the spring when medicine always acts most quickly. Everybody needs a spring medicine, whether sick or well, and there is none which has the curative powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It positively and completely cures nervous and chronic diseases.

It is purely vegetable and harmless and is easily digestible.

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The Finest and  
Most Expensive  
**Souvenir**  
Ever Given Away in St. Louis

Spring Opening  
Continued To-Morrow,  
Monday, March 19,

G.H. BOEHMER

63 and 65 Olive Street.  
It is worth a visit to see our Beautiful  
Store. Flowers in profusion.

Next to Barr's.

We present absolutely free with every purchase of Ladies' or  
Men's Shoes, an excellent addition to your collection.

Misses' Shoes, which will make exclusive Styles in any lower price.

Fine Shoes of New York can not be found in any other Shoe Store.

Please remember the very souvenirs will only be presented

on Spring Opening Day, Monday, March 19.

For our Anniversary.

W. H. Lewis, proprietor.

1888-1898.

1898-1908.

1908-1918.

1918-1928.

1928-1938.

1938-1948.

1948-1958.

1958-1968.

1968-1978.

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**THE DELICATESSEN CAFE**  
104 OLIVE STREET.  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.  
**STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.**

**CITY NEWS.**

For stylish millinery at reasonable figures see Crawford's new spring importations in millinery parlors on second floor of the great Broadway Bazaar.

CRAWFORD'S new spring catalogue, with illustrations of styles, is now ready, and will be mailed free to applicants sending in names and addresses.

If your hair is falling out, see living example of the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower in our window. Wolf-Wilson's, Sixth and Washington avenue.

DR. SANDER'S New Dental Rooms, n. w. cor. Broadway and Olive street. Gold Fillings a specialty at \$1.50. Gold and Logan crowns a specialty at \$3 & 35.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsheer, 514 Pine st.

Dr. E. C. Chase,

104 Olive street. Crown and bridge work.

**HERBERT CONVICTED.**

The Salvation Army Man Given Two Years in the Penitentiary.

James H. Herbert the Salvation Army Soldier who has been on trial for the past three days in the Criminal Court, was finally convicted at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and the jury fixed his punishment at two years in the Penitentiary. The charge of which the defendant was convicted is attempted criminal assault. It is alleged that on May 17 last Herbert attempted to criminally assault Helen Wheeler, an eleven-year-old child, who then lived with her parents in the same tenement with him at 1110 South Ninth street. The Herbert family now reside at 4249 Connecticut avenue. The father is a railroad man. During the argument of the case by Messrs. McDaniel and McDowell for the defense, and Martin and For State, some very caustic remarks on the side and straightforward were indulged in by the attorneys.

Do not get the impression that good fashion makes high prices. Such is not the case in our Custom Department, for we are in position to make the best of SPRING SUITS at the very lowest possible prices.

Tailoring to order is at its very best in our ESTABLISHMENT. Fabrics are ready, tailors are ready and the season is fully come.

**HILLS & AVERILL,**  
Broadway and Pine.

**Township Election.**

GREENVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The Republicans of this township held a primary election to-day, which resulted in the election of the following candidates: John H. Hawley, Town Clerk; Ned C. Sherburne, Collector; Jess Kirkman, Assessor; John Comer, Highway Commissioner; Samuel Henry, School Trustee.

EASTER novelties Diamonds, Gold watches, Souvenir Forks and Spoons. S. A. Rider Jewelry Co., 700 and 702 Wash. av., cor. 7th.

**Instructed for Curtis.**

EMPORIA, Kan., March 17.—Delegates were selected here to-day at the Lyon County Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. The delegates were instructed by unanimous vote to support Charles Curtis for nomination.

**Cut Glass for Easter Gifts.**  
\$2.50 to \$75.

**MERRIMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust.**

**Sugar Creek Township Nominations.**

CARLISLE, Ill., March 17.—The following ticket has been nominated in Sugar Creek Township by the People's party: Clerk, Chas. Lockhart; Highway Commissioner, Joseph Gannon; School Trustee, Matthew Miller. The candidates nominated for the same offices are John Rish, Wm. Woodward, Ed. Newton, Sumner Barry and James Hamilton.

**Nominated for Township Offices.**

HILLSDALE, Ill., March 17.—The Democrats of this city this afternoon made the following nominations for township offices: Clerk, Ed. Ludwig; Assessor, Ed Gorrie; Collector, Chas. Lockhart; Highway Commissioner, Joseph Gannon; School Trustee, Matthew Miller.

The candidates nominated for the same offices are John Rish, Wm. Woodward, Ed.

Newton, Sumner Barry and James Hamilton.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself**

It is peculiar in its effects, peculiar in the remarkable growth of the business of manufacture, peculiar in the wonderful cures which it has accomplished. No other Sarsaparilla or so-called blood-purifier has made the "peculiar" record shown by the vast mass of testimony from people who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hundreds of letters are being constantly received which tell a tale of misery, with the happy sequel: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me."

**Peculiar After the Grip**

Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to be especially adapted to just those conditions where an invigorating medicine is indispensable, and to just those times when heavy doctor's bills are to be avoided. The Grip always leaves a "peculiar" weakness, which Hood's Sarsaparilla, by its "peculiar" virtues, speedily overcomes. Much sickness and convalescence fall a natural propensity to build up the system after the Grip. Hood's Sarsaparilla will always do this, and thus it is

**Peculiar In Early Spring**

Almost everyone feels the need of an invigorating blood purifier and reliable tonic. The business man, the housewife, the factory operative, lawyers, doctors, ministers, all have a "peculiar" enervated, exhausted, all tired out feeling in the spring. Again a "peculiar" remedy is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes pure, healthy blood, throws off the impurities, gives strength to the limbs, elasticity to the step, affords refreshing sleep and creates a good appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and thus it is "peculiar." Get only Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

**TEXAS DEMOCRACY.**

Party Factions in a Fair Way to Again Become Harmonious.

**THE TWO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES WILL MEET IN DALLAS MONDAY.**

Gov. Hogg and Other Prominent Democrats Will Attend From Austin—Graves Feared the State Might Fall Into the Hands of the Populists—General Political Drift.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 17.—The two State Executive Committees of the two Democratic factions will meet in Dallas Monday to bring about harmony in the party in Texas and to fix a date and place for the next meeting of the State Democratic Convention.

Prominent Democrats from both factions will go from this city, and Gov. Hogg will leave to-morrow to see what he can do about creating harmony and uniting the party. It is recognized that there must be secured or the state this year must fall into the hands of the Populists and be brought to the condition of Colorado and Kansas.

A strong effort is being made here and over the State, the Post-DISPATCH correspondent learns, to have Frank Jones head the Populist ticket this year, and he has accepted an invitation to make a speech here next Saturday.

**MACON COUNTY POPULISTS.**

Met at Macon and Elected Delegates to the State Convention.

MACON, Mo., March 17.—The Macon County Populists held a delegated convention here to-day to elect eight delegates to the State Nominating Convention, to be held at Kansas City, March 27. This county entitled one delegate in the State Convention for every hundred votes cast for Weaver two years ago. There were ten out of twenty eight township precincts in this county represented at the convention to-day.

Following were the State delegates elected: Capt. John C. Jones, James C. Macon; W. N. Rogers of Bevier; J. Q. Adams, of Henry; Robert Bea of New Lambria; Matt Sonner and H. M. Hunstman, post-office, Macon.

The convention was addressed by Capt. L. C. Jones, chairman, Macon County Populists who called for, but they declined to talk.

The Populist Central Committee met after the convention and organized by naming James G. Edwards of Bevier chairman and H. M. Huntsman, post-office, Macon, secretary.

**Tickets Selected at Nokomis.**

NOKOMIS, Ill., March 17.—At the Democratic primary election held here to-day the following township ticket was nominated: Supervisor, F. M. Sawyer; Clerk, Frank Yackie; Collector, Herman Gratz; Highway Commissioner, Eugene Haller; School Trustee, William Cassiberry; Assessor, Robert Anderson.

The Republicans also held their primary election and nominated for supervisor, George Casper; Clerk, John C. McDaniel; Collector, E. W. Tooley; Highway Commissioner, Wm. Shorina; School Trustee, Geo. H. Webster; Assessor, Harry Willoughby.

**Will Meet at Salina.**

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17.—The Populist State convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other state officers will be held at Salina in May, either the 20th or the 21st.

The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee has not issued its call for this convention, but it is understood that Salina has been decided upon as the place of holding the convention. The present indications are that Gov. Lewelling will be renominated with but little opposition.

**Platt County Primaries.**

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 17.—The Democratic primary elections were held to-day throughout Platt County and were largely attended. At Monticello the contest was between the two post-office factions for Chairman of the committee. Mr. F. V. Delaney, reporter for the Water City, and Col. Thomas Moffett represented the old Jacksonians or the Canister crowd. Col. Moffett was elected by thirty-seven majority. A full ticket was nominated.

**Congressional Convention Called.**

GREENVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The Democratic Central Committee of this Senatorial District has called a delegated convention to meet in this city May 17, to nominate two Representatives and a Senator. Bond County is allowed six delegates; Fayette and Montgomery fifteen.

**Poor Man's Party Ticket.**

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The Poor Man's party held a convention this afternoon and nominated the following township ticket: Supervisor, J. S. Barnum; Assessor, W. H. Murphy; Clerk, John Patterson; Town Clerk, Mr. Francis.

**MISS BUTLER WILL NOT GO.**

**Denies a Rumor That She Will Join an Opera Company on the Road.**

The story was current in local musical circles during the past week that an opera company composed of St. Louis amateurs and headed by Miss Kathryn Butler, daughter of Col. Edward Butler, as the prima donna, and Mr. J. B. Shields as tenor, had just been organized for the purpose of going on the road professionally, and that it would start on a tour within a very short time, having already closed engagements at several places.

The story naturally created something of a sensation, as, while the company's reported prima donna is very well known in amateur musical ranks in St. Louis, there had never been any idea that Miss Butler had yearnings for professional operatic honors. She has frequently been heard here in comic opera and at many concerts for charitable purposes, singing last night at the St. Patrick's concert of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Exposition Music Hall, and she has always given extra satisfaction about not taking part in any programme save that purely amateur in character, and has never betrayed any ambition to become a prima donna. Her sweet voice as a full-fledged professional.

Investigation of the story yesterday, however, disclosed that Miss Butler is the prima donna at present, does not intend to sing on the road, and that the only reason Miss Butler does not want to sing on the road is that she is most seriously object. It also developed the fact that the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co. is not the only opera company which will produce "Faust," which will be produced in St. Louis, and that Miss Butler is not asked to sing in St. Louis, and that Miss Emma Hammes, the prima donna of the St. Louis Opera, is to sing in St. Louis.

"We didn't expect to sing in St. Louis," said Miss Butler, smilingly. "We have an offer to sing in Chicago."

"Well, you'll sing there," commented Mrs. Butler, and the Marguerite of "Faust" was to be seen smilingly, her daughter head in obedience to this mandate.

"So you see, I'm not going on the road," she said to a reporter. "But the company belongs to me."

"What will the company produce, Miss Butler?" was the placid response to this question.

"Think of the cheek of them," said Mrs. Butler, smiling in spite of herself. "We have to go back home from the first place they sing."

"We're also going to sing 'Faust' in St. Louis," said Mrs. Butler at the interview. "Mrs. Butler announced, with a sigh of gratification, that her brother has already ordered two baskets of eggs which he declares will be

**BRANDT'S**

**BOUTONNIERES for the LADIES**

Monday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Grand Opening This Week.  
**L-A-T-E-S-T**  
STYLES, New Novelties,  
Fine Footwear.

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. Broadway  
and Lucas Av.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

**HUMPHREY & CO.**

Broadway & Pine.

St. Louis, March 18, '94.

The Weather To-Day: Fair.

Greatest and Grandest

SALE WILL BE ON

THIS MONDAY.

BE AT IT. BE THERE

Great and Sweeping Sale

**MUSLINS.**

A yard wide fine Unbleached Muslin, 4c per

yard; regular price, 75c.

Yard wide Bleached Muslin, the equal of

that at regular price, 75c.

These will be on a limit of 20 yards on these.

Also see what is on sale in other Muslins.

For this Special Muslin, Sale Bleached

Muslin at 3 1/4c, 5c and 6 1/4c per yard,

all below the Mill Prices; and Un-

bleached, very heavy weights, at 5c,

5 1/2c and 6 1/4c per yard.

Great Monday Bargains

in Ginghams—Cheap.

Apron Ginghams at 3c, 4c and 5c per

yard for the best.

Dress Ginghams, Special Sale prices

4c and 5c per yard. Are really worth 75c and

10c.

Great Monday Sale on

**CORSETS.**

At 15c per pair, worth 50c.

At 25c per pair, worth 50c.

At 35c per pair, worth 75c.

At 50c per pair, worth 100c.

Monday—White Goods Bargains.

100 pieces 40-inch hemstitched India

Linen, 10c per yard; regular price 25c.

Great Sale Monday of

BATH TOWELS—CHEAPEST EVER SOLD.

At 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 12c per

yard. Large big size Wash Rags, 25c each.

Big Toweling by the yard, 10c to 12c per

yard. All are below the regular prices.

SASH RIBBONS FOR MONDAY'S SALE

7 and 8 inches wide, all sold at 25c, 35c and

50c per yard, only 4c former prices.

Will offer on Monday Sale

GENTS' OUTSIDE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

At 35c, 39c, 42c and 50c each. All are special

sale prices and not regular.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING

MARCH 18, 1894.

## CRONIN TO MARRY.

**The First Ward Statesman Weary of Single-Blessedness.****Mrs. KATHERINE CURRAN TO SHARE HIS LOT IN LIFE.****She Is the Handsome Daughter of a Widow Who Conducts a Saloon and Boarding-House on South Main Street — A Wedding Which Will Stir Up First Ward Society.****The Post-Dispatch makes an announcement to-day which will stir up the political-social circles of St. Louis to their very foundations. Alderman James H. Cronin, the statesman of the First Ward, once of the blacksmith's forge, but now one of the House of Delegates, has elected to give up the lissome freedom of untrammeled bachelorhood and take unto himself a bride. Moreover, he is going to do it right away. The girl is all picked out, and the naming of the happy day is not far distant.****The young lady who has consented to share the rest of her days on earth with the corpulent Cronin is Miss Katie Curran, the daughter of old John Curran, who, before his death, was a power in First Ward poli-****Alderman James Cronin.**  
She lives with her mother on the corner of Elm and Main streets, where the widow runs a saloon and boarding-house.**Within the past few months the friends of this Aldermanic right bower of Col. Ed Butler have noticed a peculiar change in all his ways and looks. There often would come into his eyes that peculiar dreamy, far-away look of love which Laura Jean Libby writes about so touchingly, and sometimes an expression of utterable bliss settled over the fat, red face of the statesman, and would have made it look like an angelic vision had not the corpulence plainly****Naturally, the friends of Mr. Cronin could not understand these ethereal alterations. Divers and sundry were the explanations offered. Some ventured the remark that Jim must have been going up against a strong game and dropped his roll. Others were cruel enough to hint that the infrequency of late with which franchise bills were introduced into the Lower House had affected the genial politician and still others suggested that he couldn't stand success and that gout was getting in his fine work.****When approached on the subject Cronin's face would make an ineffectual effort to resume its normal status, but no word of explanation or offering of omniscience was preserved for the secret was too blissful to share with anyone.****TOOK IN HIS SLEEP.****But fate was camping on Cronin's trail. He dreams, and when he dreams he talks softly to himself. Once it was horseshoes and kicking mules about which he gave somnolent utterance and then it came to be of drinking fountains and water fountains, but then it was changed. Love and only love occupies his waking and his sleeping hours. He sleeps and dreams alone of love, rehearsing his past, his present, his future, his love, and so it comes to pass that others learned of this infatuation. They knew then what had meant all the hours of mooning silence and the secret have of late characterized the Alderman.****Yesterday afternoon Cronin stood in front of his Market street saloon. Over the red flag which hung out on like a banner of night flung the green flag of Ireland, the flag which was not floated over the new City Hall, and whereupon beneath stood Cronin, bangles and coatless, with his hands in his pockets. A new spring suit adorned his portly figure. A happy smile was on his face, and whether due to the thought of his lady love or to the clink of many glasses within cannot be positively stated.****"Alderman, you're in the reporter's skin," edging off in readiness to dodge a Mississippian blow should occasion demand such a move. "I'll ask you an important question."****"Go ahead, my boy," replied the statesman, as he protruded his corporosity a little further. "Everything goes.****GENTLE JERKES PLEASE GUITT.****"They say you're going to get married."****A crimson blush suffused the Alderman's face. It really turned purple. Then he grinned hugely, hitched first one leg and then the other.****"Say, now, hold up," he exclaimed. "On the square, that ain't goin' to say, you know, you're the d—ddest not get, anyway, he added after a moment's thought.****"But everyone says you are."****"You've got me right. But it won't happen for a month anyway. Say, I'll be right in there, won't I?"****"I guess it is," said the reporter smiling. "Going out of politics when it's all over?"****"Well, I guess not. When the boys vote for me, Jim, wait and see. But I've got a few dollars in my bank. I guess I could live a little while anyway. Going to Europe on a wedding trip? I don't think so too far. Pray the boys would think me."****The reporter left the Alderman with the remark that he had good reason to see Miss Curran stood in the doorway and shook his fist menacingly in the air.****"Now remember," he called, "don't tell her I sent you. I didn't tell you to sit down there. And his voice and his grin died away in the distance.****CHAT WITH THE BRIDE PROSPECTIVE.****Miss Curran, a buxom girl somewhere in her twenties, was interviewed on this momentous question in her mother's saloon. She is a large, fair-looking woman, with a stately carriage. She can do much for her mother's business, however, buttoning her wrapper.****"Did you wish to see me?" she asked.****"I am a short cut through the world and Mr. Jim Cronin is to be married very soon," replied the reporter.****"Married? An excellent young woman."****"Well, is it so?"****"I don't know. I haven't heard anything about it."****"Well, Mr. Cronin says he's going to marry you."****"Well, that settles it then," Miss Curran said, rather tartly. The reporter began to think that Mr. Jim Cronin had been talking through his aldermanic title.****"And when did Mr. Cronin say he was going to marry me?" asked Miss Curran, apparently interested.****"Within a month or two."****"He's the doctor in this case and ought to know what he's talking about, but there's something I'm afraid about our wedding. Married, that is to say."****"And you are engaged to him?"****"Cronin'll be down pretty soon and answer for himself," growled the deep voice of a chair warmer sitting near the bar, and Miss Curran's confusion fed up stairs, presumably to arrive in an inglorious attire for the coming of her beloved. Jim Cronin, his reception will be pleasant and perhaps it will be a good many dollars thinner.****A Millionaire Called to Town.****A well-known multi-millionaire of this city, who showed indiscretions in his previous career, now visits the Globe, n. w. cor.****Franklin Avenue and Seventh Street, for three elegant Baltimore tailor-made suits from \$10 to \$50—worth double.**

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING

MARCH 18, 1894.

**Famow's**  
**GRAND SPRING OPENING**

TEN WEEKS of ceaseless energy, uninterrupted planning and turning to account every advanced thought in modern store building, combined with the unstinted employment of all branches of the building industry represented in St. Louis, are the factors that permit us to-day to present to the crucial test of public criticism the sight of the marvelous, unblemished Twentieth Century FAMOUS. Standing on the Pinnacle of Mercantile Fame, as we do, we cannot forbear from giving expressions of gratitude and appreciation to the many thousands of our friends, who have made it possible for us to so fittingly commemorate the next three days. There are practical and sentimental standards of appreciation; our thanks we have already rendered you, and, in addition to it, we will, commencing **Monday, March 19**, continuing and including **Tuesday, March 20**, and **Wednesday, March 21**, give the best evidence of our practical appreciation by offering to the people of St. Louis the most gigantic, never-before-heard-of and appallingly tremendous bargains of the season. We will on those days offer for sale the entire merchandise enumerated below at

**EXACTLY ONE-HALF of the REGULAR SELLING PRICE**

Those that do not wish to purchase can spend the most instructive half hour in their lives by inspecting the beautiful interior and front arrangements of our Mammoth Palace. Our Millinery, Cloak and Shoe Departments have been re-located on the First Floor. Our Furnishing Goods and Hat Department have been re-located on the Second Floor, occupying the three Center Aisles therein. Various improvements have been made on our World-Renowned CLOTHING FLOOR, which occupies the entire Second Floor of our building, making it the Largest, Best Lighted and Equipped Clothing Department in the world. Garlands of green Wild Smilax and other decorative wreaths will profusely and gayly attire the interior store during this gala sale. The well-known Hagan Opera-house Orchestra will discourse music Monday morning and afternoon. **EVERYBODY IS WELCOME.**

**FINE IMPORTED SOUVENIRS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO ALL VISITORS.****Ladies' Dresses and Suits.****Made in the latest styles tight-fitting braid and moire trimmed, Serges, Fancy Mixtures, straps, go at.....****\$7.50****Walking Skirts.****250 Ladies' Walking Suits, black, navy and fancy Broadcloth, and Serges, Selling price \$4.50.....****\$2.25****Children's Jackets.****250 Nobly Chid dress' jackets, navy materials, red and brown, cloth trimmed, gilt buttons; selling price \$1.50....****75c****Wrappers.****100 dozen Calico Wrappers, ruffle front, waistband back, new spring colorings, value 75c.....****37c****Ladies' Jackets.****\$7.50 for new Jackets of Black Clay, Kersey or Broadcloth, double breasted, large revers, full sleeves; selling price \$15.....****\$7.50****Ladies' Capes and Wraps.****Made of all wool materials, neatly trimmed in Lace and Moire, color black, navy and Havana, selling price \$13.50.....****\$6.75****Boys' and Children's Clothing.****Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 36 to 19 years, made in the new and valuable colors and patterns, medium and light colors, strictly all wool, made up in a reliable and substantial up-to-date manner, in single or double breasted styles. Our regular selling price is \$12; now at.....****\$6.00****Hosiery and Underwear.****Children's Fast Black School Hose, regular 25c, go at.....****13c****Ladies' Regular 25c Hose, fast black, high spiced heel and toe, at.....****18c****Boys' French Baldriggan Shirt and Drawers, sizes 24 to 34; regular 20c, go at.....****10c****100 dozen Ladies' Natural Gray and Baldriggan Combination Suits, regular price 50c; for three days only.****25c****Laundered Waists.****500 dozen Ladies' Laundered Waists, new spring patterns, selling price 50c.....****50c****50 dozen Ladies' Japanese Silk Waists, ruffle fronts, Black, Navy, Havana and Cardinal, selling price, \$5,.....****\$2.50****SHOES.****One line of Ladies' Dongola Button, hand-made, worth \$3.00, at.....****\$1.50****One line of Misses' Oil Goat Button, no heels, city made, sizes 11 to 2; worth \$1.50, at.....****75c****One line of Children's Oil Goat Button, no heels, sizes 8 to 11; worth \$1, at.....****50c****One line of Ladies' Dongola Button, no heels, city made, sizes 2 to 7; worth \$2.50****\$1.00****Men's and Boys' Hats.****New Spring Styles for the next 3 Days of Exactly 50% Price.****The Dunlap, Knox, Young and Miller Blocks in Gent's Department, colors black, seal brown, Havana and maple; regular sale, \$15; now at \$7.50, at this sale they go at.....****\$7.50****Men's Tourists-Alpines Hats in black, brown, tan and nut-brown, colors regular price \$2. In this sale your choice of \$1.00.****\$1.00****Boys' Yachting Caps, in tan, browns, navy, cardinal, grays and checks, our regular price \$1.00, now for.....****50c****Boys' Yacht Caps, in tan shades and mixtures to match suitings, our regular price \$2.50****1.25****for himself," growled the deep voice of a chair warmer sitting near the bar, and Miss Curran's confusion fed up stairs, presumably to arrive in an inglorious attire for the coming of her beloved. Jim Cronin, his reception will be pleasant and perhaps it will be a good many dollars thinner.****A Millionaire Called to Town.****A well-known multi-millionaire of this city, who showed indiscretions in his previous career, now visits the Globe, n. w. cor.****Franklin Avenue and Seventh Street, for three elegant Baltimore tailor-made suits from \$10 to \$50—worth double.****His Idea of Gehenna.****From the Chicago Record.****Homes: "What have you raised that young book-keeper's salary for? Don't you know that the young spendthrift somewhere all his salary giving presents to some girl he's in-fatuated with?"****Dolly: "What is it?"****Dolly: "You marry him, love."****Dolly: "I Good Investment."****From the Chicago Record.****Homes: "What have you raised that young book-keeper's salary for? Don't you know that the young spendthrift somewhere all his salary giving presents to some girl he's in-fatuated with?"****Dolly: "What is it?"****Dolly: "You marry him, love."****Dolly: "I Good Investment."****From the Chicago Record.****Homes: "What have you raised that young book-keeper's salary for? Don't you know that the young spendthrift somewhere all his salary giving presents to some girl he's in-fatuated with?"****Dolly: "What is it?"****Dolly: "You marry him, love."****Dolly: "I Good Investment."****From the Chicago Record.****Homes: "What have you raised that young book-keeper's salary for? 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## NO DECISION.

The Redistricting of Justice's Districts Is Still Open.

Various Plans Presented to the Commission of Judges.

## DENNIS DEVY SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF THE "RIBBON" SCHEME.

Carondelet Presents Its Claims and Is Sat Down Upon—The Democratic Central Committee Also Has a Plan, but It Is Not Completed—The Judges Adourn Over Until Next Week Without Taking Any Action—Dennis Devoy's Other Reforms.

The Commission of Judges appointed to consider the redistricting of the Justice of the Peace districts under the new Devoy law met for the second time yesterday afternoon in the Judges' consulting room at the courthouse. No plan was adopted or even discussed by the Judges, the commission confining itself to the hearing of arguments in favor of plans so far presented. This alone consumed nearly three hours.

The full commission was present, consisting of Judge Klein, Fisher, Withrow, Dillon and Vallett of the Circuit Court; Judge Woerner of the Probate Court; Judge Edmunds of the Criminal Court, and Judge Claeboe of the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge Dillon acted as Chairman and Judge Klein as Secretary. Proceedings commenced shortly after 2 o'clock.

Dennis Devoy, author of the bill under which the redistricting is to be made, was asked by the commission to first explain his views. He did so briefly, first speaking of the work he had spent upon the preparation of the bill and of the benefits he expected to result therefrom. He himself, he said, had no ax to grind and he wished to see the whole matter divorced from politics. He favored the "ribbon plan" of division, that is of drawing parallel or nearly parallel lines east and west dividing the population as equally as possible and thus giving the whole population representation in the Justice of Peace districts, where the bulk of business is transacted, namely downtown. The great majority of men who worked and had their business interests downtown lived out in the residence portions away from smoke and noise. These citizens, he said, should have the same voice in the selection of justices and constables as anyone else.

Dr. Lutz, representing the City Attorney, said that if Mr. Devoy's plan was adopted the river front and the lower portion of the city would control the elections of justices, etc. He began to speak of the "other" plan, meaning that of the Democratic Central Committee of forming districts out of contiguous wards, when he was interrupted by Dr. Lutz, who remarked that he had been appointed by the committee to present their plan to the Commission, and as he had not yet laid it before them, he thought it should not be criticized in advance. His point was held to be well taken and Mr. Maroney retired with a few remarks upon the advantages of two plans had prepared and laid before the board which he claimed gave as nearly an equal division of population as did the drawing down his ward in as possible.

Dr. Lutz explained that he had been appointed by the Democratic Central Committee to present their plan to the Commission, and as he had not yet laid it before them, he thought it should not be criticized in advance. His point was held to be well taken and Mr. Maroney retired with a few remarks upon the advantages of two plans had prepared and laid before the board which he claimed gave as nearly an equal division of population as did the drawing down his ward in as possible.

Judge Fisher said that it had been suggested that he was wrong in the matter of a political aspect. Judge Edmunds made a suggestion that anyone who wished be invited to present his plan would do so over night and be pulled around the circuit court. This was at first objected to as being too numerous, but was subsequently withdrawn.

## NOT NECESSARY TO BE A LAWYER.

This point settled, Justice Miseret arose and commanded to argue that it was not necessary for a justice to be a lawyer. In fact, he said, people wanted their cases settled in a common sense manner and without legal quibbles. If the ribbon plan of districting was followed, the reason would be that all Justices would be clustered around the Court-house. Under this system the rapid increase in the population of out-side wards would render it impossible for one man to do all the work necessary. His plan was to make two districts out of the outside "Cathedral Wards," one in the north and one in the south out of the other portion of the city. He closed with another reference to the foolishness of requiring lawyers who were qualified in the law of the Peace.

F. W. Zimmerman was surprised to find that politics had entered into the question of redistricting. He said that the only limit of population and the convenience of the people should be considered. His advice was to set boundary lines in proportion to population as nearly as possible upon present ward boundaries.

CARONDELET'S KICK DISPOSED OF.

J. L. Hornsby, representing a delegation from Carondelet, was addressing a suit for giving that burg its own Justice of the Peace, when he shot by Judge Edmunds, who said he knew if his proposition was not to place Carondelet in a position to name the Justice of the Peace.

Judge Edmunds: "It is in part."

Judge Edmunds: "Well, we cannot consider your claims as superior to those of the other districts."

Judge Fisher: "Why Baden and Rock Springs and all the other outlying districts would expect the same treatment as the city will tell you how to accomplish it. Mr. Hornsby, combining Republicans and Democrats in Carondelet to vote for one man and divide the other follows us."

Under the general laugh which followed Mr. Hornsby retired from the room. He is the son of Jeff Pollard, who has complained the difficulties residents of outlying wards would experience in reaching a Justice Court under present system of justice.

He said: "Twenty-five and Twenty-eight. Each he thought should be combined with some down-town ward."

THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S IDEA.

Moss Sale, representing the Bar Association, thought the people of St. Louis could safely let the commission to determine what is in the interest, and that the administration recently delivered was unjust.

He criticized past Justice shop methods in plain terms. The Bar Association is to be congratulated, Dennis Devoy said.

Judge Edmunds asked Mr. Sale if he could

indicate the location he would draw lines on the ribbon plan. Mr. Sale said he could not and Judge Lutz pointed out that under that system the population and the river front would, because of the density of the population, be in every instance, and that those living near the city limits would really have no voice in the election. Mr. Lutz proposed to look into this question, and if he found it was stated, he would not favor such redistricting.

Mr. Lutz said Mr. Klein suggested the division of the Eleventh Ward, and the wards to form a division with Carondelet. Mr. Dempsey favored the ribbon plan, following the lines where it was necessary to jump wards.

The Commission then went into executive session after which it was decided to meet again next Saturday afternoon to discuss what was to be done to effect some plan of redistricting which it expected.

## MORE JUDICIAL REFORMS.

Mr. Devoy Proposed to Start In on the Four Courts Next.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Dennis Devoy introduced a bill in the Legislature for the amendment of the laws governing Justices of the Peace, and yesterday he was privileged to see the first really valuable result of his labors in the action of the commission of eight judges created by the law that bears his name, and although the law itself will not go into effect until after the next general election, Mr. Devoy is already preparing to correct its possible errors and to enlarge the field of operations in the direction of a reform of the local judiciary. The law, he says, gives the Justices of the Peace, and the members of the commission of eight judges, the power to make necessary changes thereby in the law, and he is now engaged in simplifying, economizing and establishing a certain and logical arrangement of its affairs in these several branches.

## INTERESTING TO WHEELMEN.

Additional Arrangements for the St. Louis County Tom-Mud Guards.

Local wheelmen are eagerly anticipating the St. Louis County tour, in which all of the clubs and unattached riders are to take part and a conservative estimate places the probable attendance on April 1 at over 300. Every preparation is being made to handle the expected throng and to-day the officers will go over the route and also inspect the facilities at Clayton. As the route beyond Forest Park is comparatively new to many wheelmen, the course will be described with interest. The party will strike the famous Manchester road at King's highway and the first place of importance which the route passes through is the village of the numerous smelters and brick works. Two miles west, the road leads down to Bartold Valley, which has long been a favorite stop-over for the Clayton tourists. The road is one of the newest visited.

The evils of the Justice of the Peace system have constituted a sort of infinity of a system of justice except for the evils that have been brought about principally by Dwyer's expressions indicate that perhaps more than nine justices of the peace are required for the operation of the increased business that will be transacted under the new law, and he is preparing to meet this deficiency, and to amend the law in this respect. Justices of the Peace have constituted a sort of infinity of a system of justice except for the evils that have been brought about principally by Dwyer's expressions indicate that perhaps more than nine justices of the peace are required for the operation of the increased business that will be transacted under the new law, and he is preparing to meet this deficiency, and to amend the law in this respect. 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The publication of the Post-Dispatch reserves the right and privilege of revising or rejecting any advertisement left in their counting-room. In case of withdrawal money will be refunded.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

## Book-keepers.

**BOOKKEEPER—**Sit. wanted by honest young man of 20 to 25 at this office.

**BOOKKEEPER—**Competent bookkeeper, accountant all-round office man desired for steady, 15 years experience; references; good references; wages, refs. Address H 88, this office.

**BOOKKEEPER—**Wants sit. as competent book-keeper and stenographer; sit. as can furnish material; three references from former employers. Add. A 92, this office.

**BOOKKEEPER—**Wanted by young American where a knowledge of Spanish and German would be useful; has never seen experience whatever his business; all references. Add. D 92, this office.

## Bryant &amp; Stratton

**BUSINESS SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPHIC SCHOOL,** 1020 Grand, Eighth corner of Locust and Market st.—Personal instruction given in all departments. Book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, etc., are also received in getting employment. Send for circular. \$6

## Clerks and Salesmen.

**A** 100.—2 store girl hardware man wishes a position of any kind; am experienced traveling salesman, collector and shipping clerk; references and bond if required. Add. D 92, this office.

**CONFORT**, style and satisfaction—what's that you get at Holborn's? New York.

**CLERK—**Situation wanted by drug clerks. \$ 75 per week; apprenticeship; speak German and English. Add. C 92, this office.

**CLERK—**Young man would like position in office or office work; sit. good reference. Add. D 92, this office.

**CLERK—**Well educated and intelligent young man wants a position in a store or wholesale house. Add. D 92, this office.

**COLLECTOR—**Wanted situation collecting or advertising goods on salary for some good firm; am a livering goods on salary for some good firm; am given bond. Add. B 92, this office.

## HAYWARD'S SHORT-hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st., day and night classes. Phone 478.

**CLERK—**Young man wants 25 years situation in office or office work; good references; good compensation; can speak German. Address M 89, this office.

**DENTAL CLERK—**A registered drug clerk of four years' practice; desires position about April 7; terms of references, C 95, this office.

**SALESMAN—**Sit. wanted by salesman who has had sea, road, either to travel or at shipping clerk. Add. W 90, this office.

**SALESMAN—**Wanted position as sales manager with large commercial acquaintance in city; sit. in position to give valuable services to firm; or manufacturing interest. Add. D 92, this office.

**COLLECTOR—**A young man who can furnish gift-wrapping; wants a position in a store; sit. collect on salary or percentage. Address B 81, this office.

**CLERK—**Young man wants 25 years situation in office or office work; good references; good compensation; printer; can speak German. Address M 89, this office.

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**CARPENTER—**Wanted position as carpenter. Add. D 92, this office.

**CARPENTER AND CABINET-MAKER—**Must have experience; is a first-class mechanic; will work cheap. Add. R 92, this office.

**CARPENTER—**Situation by first-class carpenter; wishes work of any kind; best of references. Add. D 92, this office.

**CHIROPRACTOR—**Poss. by 1st-class carriage painter; has had 15 years' experience as foreman; wood manager. Aif ref. Ad. Cook, Palmer, L and machine; best city ref. Address E 88, this office.

**HARDWARE CUTTER—**Situation wanted as first-class hardware cutter. Add. W 94, this office.

**PAINTER—**Wanted, situation as foreman of paint shop by honest, sober, industrious young man; am a painter; desire to have a position to give valuable services to firm; or manufacturing interest. Add. D 92, this office.

**URINER'S** best cabinet \$3 per dozen. 409 N. Broadway; open Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**GTO "Cutter"** FOR COMMUNION pictures, 1631 Franklin av.; open Sundays.

## The Trades.

**BARTENDER—**Wants situation; experienced. Add. D 92, this office.

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**BLACKSMITH—**Situation as a blacksmith; farming implements and agriculture repairer. Add. D 92, this office.

**CARPENTER—**Wants work; will work for \$1 a day or less. Add. D 92, this office.

**CARPENTER AND CABINET-MAKER—**Must have experience; is a first-class mechanic; will work cheap. Add. R 92, this office.

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**WHEN,** the children's photographer. 1631 Franklin av.; open Sundays.

## Cochcmen.

**COACHMAN—**Wanted situation as coachman; best of reliable refs. Address 172 N. 14th st.; inquire in rear.

**COACHMAN—**Situation wanted by a well experienced coachman; city references furnished. 1124 N. 23d st.

**COACHMAN—**Wanted situation as coachman; Englishman; first-class man; best city references. Add. B 87, this office.

## Boys.

**BOY—**Boy of 17 wants to learn printing trade. Add. M. E. 506 Harbor st.

**BOY—**Employment wanted by boy of 18 experiencing in office work; good references. Add. D 92, this office.

**BOY—**Wanted situation of any kind by boy of 15; would like to learn some trade. Apply 1603 S. 12th st.

## Miscellaneous.

**RIVER—**Young married man wants situation to drive delivery wagon; refs. given. Add. E 93, this office.

**RIVER—**Situation wanted by a first-class driver; two or four horses; best of city references. Add. 2340 Waco st.

**DRIVER—**Wanted by a competent and reliable man a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; am furnish best of reference to no objection to leaving early. Add. T 87, this office.

**MAN—**Adged man wants to work around houses and care take of couple of horses or household; city ref. Add. W 92, this office.

**MAN—**Wanted by handy, useful man; experience willing. Call or address George. 3433 Franklin av.

**MAN—**Wife—situation wanted by man and wife in private family in city or country; experience willing to work for a good husband. Add. 1607 Bidle st.

**PORTER—**A situation wanted by a young colored man of 22 porter or dole dinar room work.

**WANTED—**situation by young man with some experience at lathe, drill press and vice. Add. G 85, this office.

**YOUNG MAN—**Wanted situation as porter man of 19; wants to work where honest, industrious and faithful service will be appreciated. Add. D 87, this office.

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

## Book-keepers.

**BOOKKEEPER—**WANTED—Students entering this school allowed special rate or easy time payments; incoming students should investigate before enrolling elsewhere; night school all summer. Central College, 2300 Locust.

**SHORTHAND.**

**JONES**

**COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**

Brooklyn, between Olive and Locust. Shorthand and typewriting; the complete business course including actual business practice and practical book-keeping; also penmanship, drawing, etc. Course and election thoroughly and practically taught. Call at the college office, or write for the catalogue of information. Day and night. Add. 93

**Perkins & Herpel's**

**MERCANTILE COLLEGE**

On 6th Street and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION**

Show in Penmanship, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing, etc.

**SELL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.** (See inside back page.)

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

## Situations and Salesmen.

## SITUA-TIONS WANTED.

## 10c for 3 Lines.

## Situations.

## 10c for 3 Lines.





**IF YOU DESIRE TO BUY FOR A HOME OR MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT**

**YOU NEED LOOK NO FURTHER, AS**

# RAYMOND PLACE,

The most BEAUTIFUL of WEST END Subdivisions, is the Place Par Excellence and Offers Every Inducement.

It has a frontage of 10,000 feet on CABANNE, COOK and VERNON AVENUES, between KING'S HIGHWAY and UNION AVENUE. It is close to and parallel with WESTMORELAND, PORTLAND and FOREST PARK PLACES, being but four blocks north of DELMAR BOULEVARD.

It is accessible by the SUBURBAN ELECTRIC ROAD on the south and the PAGE AVENUE ELECTRIC ROAD on the north. It has been beautifully graded, each lot having a 3-foot terrace. It has been improved with GRANITOID WALKS AND CURBS, TELFORD STREETS, SHADE TREES, SEWERS, WATER and GAS. It has RIGID RESTRICTIONS in regard to improvements.

RAYMOND PLACE is now upon the market and we have determined to offer the lots for the next 30 days at the unheard-of low prices of \$42.50, \$45.00, \$46.50 and \$50.00 PER FOOT, which will give purchasers an opportunity to realize at least 50 per cent profit on the investment within SIX MONTHS, or buy for a home at prices which will never be OFFERED AGAIN. For terms, plats or further information, call on or address

## McNAIR & HARRIS REAL ESTATE COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

No. 722 Chestnut Street.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS

**2 LET**

BY

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,

103 N. 9th st.

Telephone 850.

DWELLINGS.

262 Lucas av., 3 rooms, bath, etc.; open all day Monday.

1105 Belmont st., 3 rooms, all conveniences.

1009 W. 18th st., St. Croix brick, all conveniences.

1016 Brooklyn av., 3-room brick.

1020 Franklin st., 3 rooms, all conveniences.

1024 W. Burd st., 3 rooms, hall, etc.

1028 N. 18th st., 3-room brick, \$16.

1030 W. 18th st., 3 rooms, hall, etc.

1032 W. 18th st., 3 rooms, hall, etc.

1034 Brantner pl., 6 rooms, stone front, \$28.

FLATS.

2811 Hayes av., 2 rooms, bath, etc.; \$25.

4400 Cole Brillante st., new, 4 rooms, first floor.

1141 Bismarck st., 4 rooms, 1st and 2d floor, \$12.

2617 Adams st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, \$16.

4080 A Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$14.

1025 W. 18th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

1019 Marion st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, \$14.

1103 Ohio av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$15.

1020 W. 18th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, \$12.

1022 Prairie av., 6 rooms and laundry, reception room, 1st floor, all conveniences.

1024 W. 18th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, cor., 2d floor, separate entrance.

1025 W. 18th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$16.

2625 Manchester st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, w. c.

2629 Caroline st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$18.50.

1026 W. 18th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, \$18.

2628 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, \$18.

2304 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor and basement.

2305 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, all conveniences.

2306 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2307 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2308 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2309 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2310 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2311 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

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2402 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.

2403 Scott st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, \$15.





**DENIED HER.**

**John B. McElfratrick's Deposition**  
Taken at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Architect Swore Blanche Was Not His Daughter.

A MARRIAGE IN WHICH A BUTCHER KNIFE FIGURED.

His Alliance With Her Mother Was Forced—Claims the Mother Admitted to Him That Blanche Was Not His Child—Admits Writing Letters Submited to Him in Which He Signed Himself Her Father—Depositions of His Sister and His Son.

Attorney L. Frank Otto returned to the city yesterday from a visit to Fort Wayne, Ind., and to New York City, where he took depositions or was present at the taking of depositions in the McElfratrick case. Mr. Grisby is counsel for the plaintiff, Blanche McElfratrick. The suit has attracted attention on account of the unique contentions made, and also on account of the prominence of the defendant, R. McElfratrick, who is known in every city of the United States as an architect of theaters and places of amusement. In September, 1891, the defendant swore in the Probate Court of this city that he and his son, Wm. H. McElfratrick of New York, were the only heirs of John Morgan McElfratrick, a second son of the defendant, who died in this city, Aug. 26, 1891. The defendant, by this oath, denied that he was the father of Blanche McElfratrick, and by consequence denied that she was the half-sister of the deceased. Some months ago John B. McElfratrick, who had become administrator for his son's estate, applied to the Probate Court for an order of distribution. Mr. Otto, on behalf of Blanche, resisted the application and filed a motion that she be declared an heir, as being the half-sister of the deceased. This motion is now pending. The depositions which have been taken by both sides will play an important part in the action of the court upon the motion. If Miss Blanche McElfratrick is declared an heir she will receive one-fourth of the estate in Fort Wayne, Ind., and one-fifth of the estate in St. Louis or about \$4,500 in all. The most notable and interesting deposition which Mr. Otto obtained was that of the defendant himself, John B. McElfratrick, administrator of the estate of John Morgan McElfratrick.

A FORCED MARRIAGE.  
The deposition was taken in behalf of the plaintiff in Fort Wayne, Ind., on March 15, before Maud Graham, a notary public. Mr. Otto appeared for the plaintiff and Wm. P. Breen for the defendant. Mr. McElfratrick said that he was an architect, 67 years of age, and was born in Dauphin County, Pa. He lived there until he was 25 years of age, when he went to Baltimore, Md., where he married Susan C. Dill in 1881. In 1882, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there three years. The fruits of this, his first marriage, were John Morgan and William H. McElfratrick. From Cleveland he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and to St. Louis, Mo., in 1885. His wife went to Fort Wayne in 1890. His wife went to Fort Wayne in 1890 and died in 1891. The deposition led up to the defendant's marriage to the mother of Blanche at Lima, O., in 1894. His account of the ceremony is very tragic.

"I think in February, 1894, it was a marriage at all." "Have you any doubts about it as to whether it was a marriage or not?" "Well, I had my doubts about it then, because there was no license obtained for a young man to marry a woman over twenty or thought of it until about half an hour before it occurred. There was no previous engagement to marry." "Did you have any other reasons to give on that point?" "I thought it was compulsion on the part of the sisters of this woman. I could see no reason for it."

"What kind of compulsion?" "Well, I received a notice or letter from Sarah, telling me that if I did not marry her in a certain time I would be sent to prison. I was there probably half an hour; I sat in the room alone for some time. Presently Mary or Blanche came in, and told me that I must marry her. She had a large butcher knife in her hand, and Sarah, who entered also, carried a pair of shears. They were both armed and had their hands covered with blood. They gave me a way of escape without either hurting some of them or getting hurt myself. They then went through the ceremony which they had planned for me."

Questioned as to the details of the ceremony, the witness said that he let them do it all. He did not know what the dominating minister was, as he had never heard of him. As soon as Mr. McElfratrick could get out of the house he did and hastened to Fort Wayne.

"Did the minister ask you if you would take her to be your wife?" "I guess he did."

"I used to have butcher knives and shears visible then?" "I don't know whether the shears were, but the knives were still in the hands of the person who held it."

"What reply did you give to the minister; yes or no?" "I didn't reply." Urged further he said that the minister were to come forward and testify that McElfratrick said, yes, he, the minister, would reply, "Yes, I will." He did not know if he himself did not say so.

"What was the occasion for this compulsion on the part of the Misses Willower to force him to marry Sarah?" "That is something that I could never ascertain."

"Did you ever forgive them for this little parrimony?" "I did not want to see the pleasantness afterwards."

"Do you go with Sarah to Columbus?" "No sir."

"Did you ever live with her after that at all?" "I never did."

NOT BLANCHE'S FATHER.  
"Are you the father of Blanche McElfratrick, the plaintiff in this case?" "No sir, I am not."

"Where did you reach that conclusion?" "I did not have any conclusion to reach. Besides her mother afterwards told me the same thing, that she had written letters to Blanche, signing yourself her father?"

"I did not want to injure them any more than I could help. I am a cynical or make trouble between them, and the world. Her mother confessed to me that she was not my child in the month of August, 1894, nearly four months before the trial began."

" Didn't you confess to Mary Willower, Lizzie Willower and the other sister, Lydia, when you had had unlawful intercourse with them?" "I did not confess anything of the kind to them."

"Why did you continue after the alleged confession to speak of, to recognize and treat Blanche as your daughter?" "I did not recognize and treat her as a daughter. I did not call Sarah Willower your wife."

"I guess I did. I had an agreement with her to furnish her with money."

"A fair reward for compelling you to marry,

her at the point of a butcher knife and a pair of shears?" "No, sir, not for that. It was for the frank confession that the child did not belong to me."

"What did she say the child was?" "I think she mentioned a man by the name of Peters, but I am not quite certain about the name. It was on account of what she told me. I have been anxious to hear from you, Mary, to find out that she had been thrown onto the world alone. I have told her that I would give her means for support, but could never live with her."

"How is it that you did not commence to quite calling Blanche your daughter until after the death of your wife?" "I do not recall having ever called her my daughter."

"I have not written letters to Blanche repeatedly before Morgan's death, not after, signing yourself, 'Your father'?" "I may have; I do not recollect. I wrote for a long time."

"At this point Mr. Otto showed the affidavit, following letter, dated at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 20, 1894, addressed to 'My Dear Son':"

I wrote you from Fort Wayne before I left saying that I would be here, but I looked in the office here and found you were not there. I have been very anxious to hear from you, Mary, to find out that she had been thrown onto the world alone. I have told her that I would give her means for support, but could never live with her."

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# THE POST-DISPATCH-PAGES 23-34.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 18, 1894

## NOT. THE MAN.

An American Citizen Deported as a Pauper Immigrant.

Strange Story of Mistaken Identity Told by Hugh Annandale.

KIDNAPPED NEAR BALTIMORE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT AGENTS.

Supposed to Be Peter Ohnet, an English Pauper, Who Escaped from the Steamer Majestic—Annandale's Protest Unheeded—Shipped to Liverpool—Minister Bayard's Investigation—Owner's Wife's Story.

LONDON, March 17.—Hugh Annandale, who claims to be an American citizen, has laid his statement before consul Neal at Liverpool and Ambassador Bayard here, which, if substantiated, shows him to have been the victim of a most brutal outrage, on the part of certain officials, under the immigration law of the Treasury Department at Washington. The details of the case were brought to the attention of THE WORLD and POST-DISPATCH correspondents today in London, and the American Embassies seem to verify them in every particular. Annandale was brought to Liverpool on the Majestic in the latter part of December as a pauper immigrant sent back by the Treasury officials. His story is that on Dec. 30, last, as he was returning from work in the shipyards at Sparrow Point, near Baltimore, he was stopped by two men.

"Well, Peter Ohnet," said one of them, "we have caught you at last."

Annandale said there was some mistake and gave his own name. The two men laughed at his denial and put him under arrest, explaining that they knew he was Ohnet, a pauper immigrant who was stopped as such on the arrival of the Majestic in September, but escaped from Ellis Island. They said they had tracked his movements since then and knew he had been a patient in a Pennsylvania hospital, where he had simulated insanity. Annandale admitted he had been in a hospital, but told the officers he could prove his identity; that he had lived in the United States and come from Canada as a boy of 11 years, and that he had never been abroad except once when he shipped on a sailing vessel to Lethbridge.

IGNORED HIS PROTESTS.

The officers refused to do anything to substantiate his story, he declares, but took him to the White Star Line dock in New York, although he told them, he says, that he had three little motherless children at school at Baltimore for whose tuition he was making \$12 a month, and that he would lose his position in the shipyard unless he reported for work in the morning.

They would not listen to him and by his own story it is not clear why he did not appeal to the people he met on the railway train for rescue. He did protest when on board the Majestic, to the Captain, and the Treasury officials represented that if the Captain refused to release him back the line would be subject to a fine of \$1,000, producing at the same time the proper authority for the action. The Majestic was to sail in two hours and there was no time to investigate. On the way over the Captain again interrogated him and became convinced of the truth of his story.

On the steamer's arrival at Liverpool Consul Neal was informed of the case. He at once began an investigation and found that Peter Ohnet of Newcastle had indeed sailed for America in September on the Majestic, leaving his wife at Newcastle. The wife was appealed to and replied with the amazing statement that her husband had been found drowned at Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., in the latter part of September. She produced a letter from the Coroner there stating that the man had jumped off a train and deliberately walked into a pond near the railway station. On the steamer were found, according to the letter, 11 sovereigns gold, \$100 American money, gold watch chain, a time in San Francisco and letters from his wife and relatives in Newcastle, establishing apparently beyond doubt his identity as Peter Ohnet. This seemed to be conclusive that the man was dead, but he had been found and practically has been abducted from his home and children. Consul Neal immediately laid the case before Ambassador Bayard.

BAYARD'S INVESTIGATION.

At the American Embassy to-day your correspondent learned that the Ambassador had already taken prompt and vigorous action. He said that Consul Neal had written him the facts as learned and he at once transmitted the documents to the State Department at Washington together with a letter pointing out that according to the letter the man was not Neal but it was a case of extreme hardship and outrage, and he regretted that instant relief to the man was not to be given. The officers who arrested Annandale are employees of the United States Treasury Department, and it is not possible to say whether or not the Ambassador may send a telegram to the Secretary of State to demand that the papers be marked "Urgent" so that "for the sake of the man" the fact may be inquired into at once.

In this general connection the Ambassador spoke of the wisdom and foresight of the State Department in having at the command of the Consuls of the United States for the relief of really deserving American citizens, who are in foreign lands, the services of the country cannot avail themselves of the charities at home intended to relieve extreme cases of misfortune and poverty. The expenditure of the fund would be of course duly reported and accounted for by the Consul. Consul Neal, after paying for many things Annandale had to pay, on the advice of English solicitors, as the proper and only way to bring the case up, before the English Consul here, committed the hospital. It cannot be learned what has been the fate of his children in Baltimore since he was torn from them in December.

BALLARD SMITH.

A MIXED STORY FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—A man alleged to be Hugh Annandale, a British workman, was deported in February and a bill for \$25.80 was sent the steamship line for his keep and expenses in New York while awaiting deportation. Dr. Gladys, agent of the American company's agent in this city protested against paring the bill, and presented a statement from the Consul's English agent, A. J. Ballard, which is in effect that he had been deported through an error and that there never was any legal ground for his deportation. The Bureau of Immigration immediately called on Wm. H. Ruby, United States Immigration Agent here, for a report. His report contains the statement of Inspector Robinson who had charge of the case. Robinson's statement is substantially

## SUGAR TRUST WAYS.

How the Monster Evil Was Organized and Its Existence Perpetuated.

ITS STOCK IS WATER AND ITS PROFITS RECKONED IN MILLIONS.

It Has Been a Potent Evil Factor in Legislation and the Administration of the Law—Its Very Existence is a Violation of the Federal and State Laws.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Ugly and apparently well founded rumors of scandalous proceedings in Washington have reached here altogether too frequently of late. The corrupting influences may justly be charged to the machinations of the Sugar Trust.

Back of the combine of "conservatives"

—Democrats for revenue;

back of the protection to coal,

iron and other metal industries, back of the

attempt to defeat the more popular feature of the Wilson bill, the income tax, is the un-

scrupulous Sugar Trust.

It is openly charged that these "conservati-

ves" in the Senate have formed a

combine virtually to intrude in the interest

of the Sugar Trust and as a tariff

bill that does not contain the ob-

jectional features of the Wilson bill and which will save the trust from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. The leaders of the Senate combine had had experiences with Havemeyer, Seales and others sugar

trust magnates at their headquarters in Washington, and these Senators

have been told that not only are the funds at their disposal but they are

afforded splendid opportunities to invest in "sure things" on strategic tips that mean

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## HARD - SHELL EASTER EGGS.

The Old Hen Wonders What Will Hatch When She Is Through Sitting On Them.



### PERFECT CONFIDENCE,

It Was Re-Established Between Dorothy and Hal by Both Keeping Shut.  
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Dorothy awoke with a start, very bright and was unable to go to sleep again. That it annoyed her very much, for Saturday was to be a busy day, she could almost see in the darkness the list of duties which she had jotted down on the ivory tablet on her desk, and they repeated themselves monotonously in her mind. "Order potted plants for Sunday-school; flowers for church; see Miss Garrison about those sleeves; get gloves to match frock; order confectionery for Mon-

day's tea; see that the Mulligan children have shoes and stockings for the church."

"Poor old Hal! He was always whistling that," thought Dorothy impatiently, putting back the pillows, "that I wasn't so extremely plump. It's three weeks now since I began to do Christmas and Easter decoration for that old house, and I'm really rather tired of it. I'm the only one of my maids who has any real interest in the work."

"I wish I were dreaming of anyone else," thought Dorothy, laughing unpleasantly in the darkness, and then one of her maidsets, who had come to the room in her wagon, rattled through the street; noisily and some late reveller or early laborer strode along whistling. Dorothy lay back again, and thought gloomily at first regarding them as personal grievances. Then, when the air the man whistled became clearer, she felt suddenly sad.

"I'm dreaming no-ow of Hallie," asserted the whistler.

"Poor old Hal! He was always whistling that," thought Dorothy, tenderly.

"He was so bright and sunny-tempered," reflected Dorothy.

And the whistler, passing out of hearing, made a final declaration that his dreams were of Hallie.

"I wish I were dreaming of anyone else," thought Dorothy, eyes of like. Poor old Hal, thought Dorothy, I'll pit him. Decidedly I'm the person to be pitied. I heard that vicious little Violet Brown tell silly little Jason that he was the best boy in the world. I had changed me so. Changed me, indeed! I wish that girl would get off the Altar Guild. I can't bear her. Oh! I wish I could get to sleep, I wonder why he doesn't come

back. Good heavens! If I couldn't forgive a woman a little thing like that in three years, I think I'd cease to call myself civilized."

"I think if I could only fall asleep, you fall asleep. I'll try it." Dorothy sometimes thought it was not true what Violet Brown told her about her brother that she had never had anything to do with that stupid Graham Brown anyway. Thank Heaven, I've got him out of my system now.

I'll get him out of my system now before breakfast."

By the time Dorothy reached the last duty on her list, that of cleaning the little church, she was tired and decidedly cross.

She wasaboriously fastening the inscription "He is risen. He is risen," in the good old way, when Dorothy, but, her thoughts.

Henry Emerson.

"Was there any reason, Dorothy, why you

should have sent me off so curiously?" asked

he, when certain restoratives had been applied, and explanations were in order.

"No," said Dorothy. "Why, are you still so round, Hal? That you expect reason and explanations? Those are only in the old-time novels."

"There," she said defiantly. "There is his name. I've never written it since he went away. I suppose I'd be excommunicated if anyone else did."

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and attention to the placing of a vase of lilies."

"So she never heard that disgraceful story. Well, I'm glad Dorothy didn't tell it. Her feelings are all very well, but women touchy creatures, and she might find it hard to forgive that, even if I explained how Graham Brown got into the trap."

Dorothy snatched up the unbroken vase and fled with the assistance of the young man.

She was too tired to resent even that insult. And she wisely concluded not to tell him of the bet he was reported to have made.

"Perfect confidence is all very well, she reflected, but Dorothy, I'm afraid, she might just as well have sent me off so curiously."

"As for him, he thought as he gave his wife

an impulsive kiss.

From Train.

spat: "I'm very sorry for that boy. Your scolding cat will be very quiet."

Bloomerette: "The boy is very quiet. He does no quiet. He's a good boy."

**LAW OF DRESS.**

What Men Will Have to Wear to Be Fashionable.

FOLLOW THESE RULES OR GET OUT OF SWAGGERDOM.

A Complete and Accurate Statement of What Fashion Requires Men to Wear This Spring If They Want to Be Recognized by the Ultra Set.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
Easter is the time the spring fashions are first exhibited, and as the laws of fashion this year are exceedingly rigorous and leave but little discretion to men for the exercise of taste, the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH determined to let the fashionable young men of St. Louis know what these laws are.

A special commissioner was appointed, a gentleman who is well known in St. Louis for the correctness and style of his dress, and he was directed to visit the fashionable tailors, hatters and haberdashers and to consult the latest fashion plates to secure definite information. The following is his report.

A man might almost as well make no pretense to dress as to try to disregard the proper flavor to be worn at Easter—buttonholes. Lines of the valley are always in good form for day dress, but they are not by any means the first on the list, nor will they be worn as much this season as they were during the past two or three Easter mornings.

The most stylish buttonholes in the category this spring and the one which the swells of clubland, whose pace is the law of the land, will almost to a man adopt is the carnation. The name of this flower originally



Carnation.

indicated its color, but it does so no longer. Hence and cultivation have changed all that, and the carnation of fashion at the present moment is not scarlet at all, but white or cream or a mixture of white and pink. The latter combination makes a smart contrast against a black coat, and that is the particular effect the chappies are all dying to achieve.

Don't make the mistake of wearing a single carnation. You must have a bunch of them—not less than six and as many more as you're able to carry. Your horst will meet them together in such a way that no one will believe his eyes at a short distance, but that you are screening your identity behind a full-blown chrysanthemum. You see, chrys-



Three-Button Cutaway Sack. The Covert Top Coat.

**EASTER STYLES**

handles are also accepted novelties which any one may adopt and rest assured that he is not

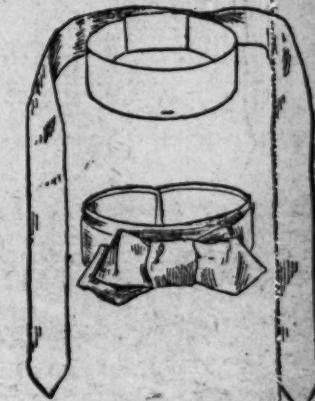
long—give up trying to subdue the choker until you are fairly and squarely vanquished, physical shortcomings which force you, in spite of yourself, without the breastwork of

## A Morning Suit.

## Three-Button Cutaway.

## Double-Breasted Frock.

green, with hair lines of black, is also a prominent color, and body color in heliotrope, purple and blue, with small flowers and sprays of artificial flowers, including hives, is good form. The range of selection in the matter of color is virtually unlimited.



Worn by Our Daddies.

Plain white shirt fronts are the rule, and one to which there are no exceptions. Under no circumstances will good drapers wear embroidered bosoms. Two eyelets for studs are better form than three, although it is considered but a trivial transgression to wear the latter. Later on in the season prints and colored shirts will have an airing, but not for the present.



With Flat Apron.

The latest agency in shirt gloves is monochromatic, undyed kid, either self-dyed or with small ridges of black silk embroidery. The former style is preferable. The glove should close with two buttons, and should not fit too tightly.

Tan gloves continue in vogue among men, who blindly follow the London lead; but they are rapidly losing favor.



Spreading Points.

The law is inexorable with regard to cuffs. Wear only links or else get out of swaggerdom or accept your position at the tail of the procession. You may take your choice of



Round Point. Square Point.

Collars.

The ultra proper paper in collars is the choker. Wear nothing else if you can help it, at least until after Easter, but if you can't—there's the rub. You can't, for a certainty,

treading upon forbidden grounds. Artificial handles of whatever species are tabooed.

Chokers.

The ultimate thule of handsticks is a German ash, with a natural crook which comes within an inch and a half of forming a complete circle. It is larger in diameter than

the ball of the shoe, as the shoemakers call it, bulges out in a manner which prevents the leather from pressing the foot too close. The patent leather shoe is the only kind that can be worn with a choker, being the only one that can be bent without breaking. The five buttons are now used instead of eight. The buttons are twice as large as those in vogue heretofore. They should be black and white, and should be worn in pairs, as is the kind of tip to be worn, but not a great deal. The winged tip, which extends back to the middle of the foot on either side, is the popular choice of the bloods. Low heels have also returned.

On account of the increasing popularity of pedestrianism as a fashionable pastime

the ball of the shoe, as the shoemakers call it, bulges out in a manner which prevents the leather from pressing the foot too close. The patent leather shoe is the only kind that can be worn with a choker, being the only one that can be bent without breaking. The five buttons are now used instead of eight. The buttons are twice as large as those in vogue heretofore. They should be black and white, and should be worn in pairs, as is the kind of tip to be worn, but not a great deal. The winged tip, which extends back to the middle of the foot on either side, is the popular choice of the bloods. Low heels have also returned.

That is what the hatiers say, at any rate, and as a matter of naked truth, the Johnnies are turning up their noses at the

choker, and the dandies at the O'Orange.

Brim.

The bell is not excessive and does not start out abruptly, but tapers off to a nice graduated point.

From a point two inches above the band.

From the viewpoint of the artists, it is the

most harmonious and exquisite creation that

hangs the art lines of the long-tailed coat

and rests upon the head of the wearer as a veritable crown of symmetry and grace.

There is some remarkable frank of

fashion, the derby is of smaller proportions than for several seasons past, and that in the opinion of the hatiers, is the reason in all other items of apparel is towards bigness and drapery.

There has been miscalculation somewhere, and it is thought that a new bigness has come in, but the hat is not much farther advanced.

The crown of the new hat is not dimpled in the crown, after the tourist style, but is worn straight with a flat top.

In both derbys and other hats black is the

favorite color for early spring, but three

weeks from now gold-brown, gray, nutmeg

and pearl will be predominant.

NECKLACES.

The styles of scarfs this spring are de-

cidedly novel and fetching. The scarf has

gone the way of all fads and is no more. The

Inevitable reaction has come, and small

handsticks.

German ash.

The winter sticks and the bark is smoother,

or more properly speaking, is rounder, for

too much smoothness is in wretched form.

The ferrule is of silver, but besides that there

is no other ornament except a small silver

band either flat or in chain.

The straight row crook and the root bulb

are the best you can about it, but don't—as

you value your reputation as a man of fas-

## For Short Necks.

chappedom. If there is no help for it, wear one of the several styles of winged collars, but make sure that it is as high as you can possibly stand it. The roll-down collar is only for men so fat or so indifferent to the poetry of attire as to be beyond the pale of fashion.

SHOES.

Any kind of a shoe you like, so long as it is patent leather, was a good enough motto for last season, but on your life don't follow it from this day forth. You must wear patent

shoes made with the purpose in view of

affording the utmost ease to the feet. Even

the lace is required if it is to be comfortable

but comfort would suggest, the deception is

due to its increased length. The uppers of

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## HIS THUMB PRINT.

Betrayed Cashier Gurney Charged With Robbing an Express Company.

HOW THE MYSTERY OF THE ROBBERY AT NEW ORLEANS WAS UNRAVELED.

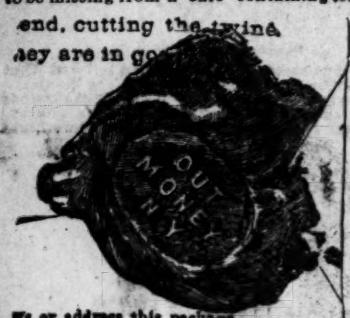
A Startling Detective Story Which Surpasses the Fiction of Gabriel Foe or Conan Doyle—How a Shrewd Man Found the Author of a Great Crime.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH  
NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The astonishing testimony of David N. Carvalho of New York in the trial of Cashier Gurney of the American Express Co., in this city, surpasses fiction.

Indeed the testimony has opened up an entirely new branch of criminal detection science. The lines markings on the human thumb are shown to be individual, and the testifies of the past week has raised the matter of their decipherment from a theory to a science.

The facts briefly stated are these:

On the morning of Oct. 15 \$2,500 was found to be missing from a safe containing \$30,000, end cutting the twine  
they are in good order.



Ms or address this package,  
and sealed.  
One of the Original Seals.

sent from the Bank of Commerce to the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans.

The loss was discovered in the office at New Orleans of the American Express Co.

An expert in handwriting was called in. He began work upon the express envelope containing the key of the safe, which it accompanied, and discovered certain marvelous coincidences, one of which was apparently designed to cast suspicion on the guilty man so as to enable him to prove his innocence. But he was identified by the

the eyes of the expert the criminal, the place where the robbery was committed and the time at which the money had been extracted.

The envelope had been examined again and again to the court, the long and rigorous detective examination along the lines of the express messengers, along the lines of the express messenger who had received it and who had each identified and recognized the other's signature. The expert had also compared the custom of the agents of the company in the opening of such envelopes, so torn it open in the presence of another employee.

The envelope had been used to contain the key in it, and when the envelope was sealed, it was shown that the left hand side of the right thumb had been used.

Mr. Carvalho, as an expert, is familiar with the work of Sir William Herschel in India, where the impress of the thumbs and fingers of natives had been taken and registered with the Government of Bengal.

It has been shown by this work and by the long series of experiments upon which it was based that one can tell from the thumb marks and capillary ridges, but that the passage of the envelope, no change, and therefore no change in the shape of the skin impressions of the thumb and fingers remain the same with each individual. A comparison

**BAGGAGE**

How the Letters Were Obtained From a Baggage Check.

Two of two foreigner impressions made after a lapse of fourteen years showed thirty points of agreement and none of disagreement.

In China, too, this system of identification was used, as in the case of the American Express Co., when the impression covering as oval space in the smaller than a silver half dollar. One semi-circular impression was made on one end, and one at either end, in the places marked upon the money envelopes for the seals.

The envelope was made of manilla paper and had a gummied edge, although it was subsequently discovered that this gum had been removed, leaving only the wax seal held the flap down. But these three seals were large enough and strong enough for the purpose, as they fastened the envelope securely when the wax had passed through whose hands the envelope had passed. He did not ask for the names, but carefully refrained from touching them.

It will be seen from the configuration of the lines on the envelope seal that but a small portion of the wax had been broken against the wax while it was warm. The wad or loop, which was the center of the thumb marks, did not show, and its relative position to the rest of the seal was not known, although it had been remelted with the wax.

The examination of the envelope had reached the satisfaction point when another seal was found, as convincing and surprising, was made. An examination of the envelope, the expert discovered that, as far as the condition of the envelope was concerned, it was in excellent condition when it reached him, and the seals were intact. Nevertheless, the expert was able to determine a certainty that the robbery had been committed between Cleveland and St. Louis.

The first thing in which Mr. Carvalho devoted his attention was the condition of the seals. The seal in the middle of the envelope bears the mark of a human finger upon the original seal of "Out Money N.Y." A single alteration had been made in the original seal, and the letter "G" had evidently been remelted and then impressed with a new and unknown seal. A curious alteration in the wax envelope was found, showing the letters of the original seal of "Out Money N.Y." A single alteration had been made in the original seal, and the letter "G" had evidently been remelted and then impressed with a new and unknown seal. A curious alteration in the wax envelope was found, showing the letters of the original seal of "Out Money N.Y."

A single alteration had been made in the original seal, and the letter "G" had evidently been remelted and then impressed with a new and unknown seal. A curious alteration in the wax envelope was found, showing the letters of the original seal of "Out Money N.Y."

Mr. Carvalho began to study these mysterious letters under the microscope, and the expert looked over the money starting with the letters to the man. The fact which arrested his attention was that the three mysterious letters on the seal at the right

were in a different sequence than those on the left, and yet identical in size and form.

Mr. Carvalho examined the envelope, and found that the three letters on the right-hand seal were A, G, G.

Where there was a broken ridge in the one it appeared like the other. The lines of the right-hand seal did not separate the lines of one from the lines of the other. Junctions of the ridges and enlargements of the surface were equal in both, and the wax seal was perfectly uniform.

The same minute star, only apparent to the microscope, was seen in both, and the direction, size and general character of the lines were identical with those of the right-hand seal.

What was this? It was the result of work of the expert? Summed up in a few words, what had the envelope disclosed? What had the expert done? He had made a copy of the envelope and pinned down at three of its corners. It had previously been cut with a scissor into strips, and then taken and pinned down at the corners. The expert had made in the end. In connection with this the interior of the envelope was interesting. It was found to be stuck to

It was proved that even if the seals had been broken and remelted it would be evident from the condition of the right-hand seal that the key could not have been taken out of the envelope at all. It took the expert a long time to find the key he had made in the end. In connection with this the interior of the envelope was interesting. It was found to be stuck to

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# "IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICAGO!"

**Look Out for the Greatest Sensation of the Nineteenth Century!**

The famous editor of the "Review of Reviews," **Wm. T. Stead** of London, the most remarkable figure of reform in modern civilization, whose books have been sold all over the English-speaking world BY MILLIONS, has written this book for America, selecting Chicago as the typical city of corruption and of greatness.

**Truths Are Told As They Have Not Been Told Since Christ Came to Palestine!**

ALL THE EVILS KNOWN TO MODERN LIFE are scotched like vipers and their chief abettors are named openly without regard to person or consequences.

**Strikingly Illustrated!  
Splendidly Bound!  
Nearly 400 Pages!**

**The First Edition of 100,000 Sold Before It Was Off the Press!**

CHICAGO PEOPLE ARE TERRIBLY EXCITED OVER THIS BOOK. It is stated that wealthy Chicagoans are endeavoring to buy the whole issue

**And to Thus Prevent the Book From Reaching the Public!**

**From the New York World, Sunday, March 11, 1894.**

Chicago has had much—and much that is contemptuous—to say about the well known English reformer and journalist, Mr. William T. Stead of London. Now Mr. Stead has his say about Chicago. The much that Mr. Stead has thought of Chicago has been compressed into the 400 pages of his widely-heralded forth-coming book, "If Christ Came to Chicago; or A Plea for Union of All Who Love in the Service of All Who Suffer," of which THE SUNDAY WORLD to-day publishes the advance sheets.

The book is a startling resume of Chicago life—solid, industrial, political, religious. Existing evils are exposed fearlessly, and the chief abettors are named openly, without regard to person or consequences.

In a word, "If Christ Came to Chicago" is a wholesale expose of Chicago, and, of its kind, the most sensational book of the decade.

The striking cover of this dynamite-loaded book soon to be exploded in the hardened heart of Chicago bears the figure of Christ, with one hand raised in rebuke against a half-score of typical Chicagoans, who have just risen from the gambling table, their arms laden with gold.

In the preface the author talks in this fashion: "'If Christ Came to Chicago!' It was under this title that, after a month's sojourn in the city, I summoned a conference in the Central Music Hall, which was held in November, 1893. Nothing was further from my thoughts at that time than publishing a book on Chicago.

"This little volume, originally projected as a mere reprint of the proceedings of a Sunday's conference, has assumed its present shape as the result of much consulta-

tion with many of the leading citizens of Chicago, who have been kind enough to encourage its publication.

"Throughout all my work of interrogation and condensation I have clung to the hypothesis which forms the keynote and the starting point of the whole: 'If Christ Came to Chicago.' \* \* \* It has been a strangely interesting and most suggestive discussion. To men of the world, to busy administrators, to labor agitators, to the crook and to the harlot, the question, 'If he came to Chicago, what would he think of us and our lives?' was often strangely unfamiliar, and sometimes provoked the most incongruous replies. \* \* \* To reinforce this growing sentiment, to strengthen this dawning consciousness of the reality of the citizen Christ, this book is given to the world.

#### LOWELL HIS INSPIRATION.

"The original conception of Christ coming to Chicago reached me, like most of my religio-philosophical notions, through the poetry of James Russell Lowell. The short poem which he styled 'A PARABLE' always seems to me to sum up in a page the vital essence of Christ's teaching. It is, as it were, a new chapter in the Gospel of St. John, done into English by the American poet-seer of the nineteenth century."

Then, in explanation of the title of the book the beautiful poem is quoted. Continuing, the author says: "As this poem suggested the title, so has it inspired every page in this book. \* \* \* When once this idea is clearly and firmly grasped, when the condition of our fellow-citizens is recognized as the test of the measure of

our faith in Christ, the religious aspect of civil polities acquires a new and supreme importance. For the improvement of the least of these, Christ's brethren, the assistance of the municipal authority is indispensable. The law must be invoked, if only as the school-master, to bring men to Christ. Before we can make men divine, we must cast out the devils who are brutalizing them out of even human semblance.

"But this cannot be accomplished excepting by the use of means which can only be wielded by the City Council. Hence, as it used to be said of old time, that all roads lead to Rome, so the more attentively we study the way out of our social quagmire the more clearly will it be discerned that all roads lead to the City Hall. Thus, it has come to pass that this little volume, begun with the simple object of recalling the conception of the Man Christ Jesus, has developed into an attempt to illustrate how a living faith in the Citizen Christ would lead directly to the civic and social regeneration of Chicago."

The table of contents is suggestive of the surprises in store. The book is divided into five parts, under the following titles:

- " SOME IMAGES YE HAVE MADE OF ME."
- " CHRIST'S METEWARD (MEASURING-ROD) IN CHICAGO."
- " SATAN'S INVISIBLE WORLD DISPLAYED."
- " CHRIST'S CHURCH IN CHICAGO."
- " WHAT WOULD CHRIST DO IN CHICAGO?"

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**Watch for Future Announcements!**

## WHAT THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAGAZINES CONDENSED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH READERS.

SARAH GRAND, the authoress ROUGH ON "THE HEAVENLY TWINS," perhaps the most widely talked about book of the past year, has written an article for the March number of the *North American Review*, entitled "The New Aspect of the Woman Question" in which she argues that while there have been times when there was a doubt as to whether man was to be raised or woman was to be lowered we have turned that corner at last and that now woman holds a strong hand to the man and insists on keeping him up.

"But where are our men?" she asks. "Where is the chivalry, the truth, and affection, the earnest purpose, the plain living, high thinking, and noble self-sacrifice, that makes a man? We look in vain among the bulk of our writers even for appreciation of these qualities. With the younger men all that is usually cultivated is that flippant manner which is synonymous with silliness. There is such a want of wit among them, too, such a lack of variety, such monotony of thought, that it is difficult to detect." These "comic" papers submit upon repetitions of those three venerable jests, the mother, the child, and somebody else, an edifying success.

They cing, that because an evil thing has always been, therefore it must always continue, is a dangerous maxim. It has curred a field of operations until public necessities require the construction of addition at all costs, and that, that tends to strict economy and management, as the press expression; reasonable facilities should be afforded for the development of a fund to meet the expenses of the State, and the maintenance, safety and accommodation to railway servants and the public.

The Trustee of the Poor, the Inspectors of Directories and Administrators should be insisted upon, and breaches of such trust severely punished. Flogging should be prohibited under the general law, and the same law should be the National Railway Commission, and the power of freedom and the right to strict economy and management, as the press expression; reasonable facilities should be afforded for the development of a fund to meet the expenses of the State, and the maintenance, safety and accommodation to railway servants and the public.

KIRY CLYDE, St. Louis, March 10, 1884.

The recent investigation at PRISON IN THE INSTIGATION OF THE NEW DISCIPLINE, YORK WORLD of the methods of punishing convicts at the Elmira reformatory will doubtless attract wide attention to an article by Maj. Arthur Griffiths, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons, that appears in the March number of the *North American Review*. It is entitled "Prisons in the Old World and the New." The author, of inflicting ironsomes and more or less prolonged imprisonment, is claimed by those who practice it as having a salutary effect, but the system is largely ineffective of all penal systems. It is seen at its best in Belgium, a small, compact and prosperous country, which has adopted on the part of the State, affecting its prison arrangements, and which is held up by some as a model for universal imitation. The author has seen the original invention, but that was first seen in the Quaker State of Pennsylvania at the commencement of the century, and the system was warmly defended as it was then condemned, and it was adopted notwithstanding the opposition of the Society of Friends. As it exists to-day in Belgium, in Holland, and in France, where it is now adopted, it is not immediately apparent. But the author thinks the younger men are specially good at, and that is giving their opinion; that they do not care to be told what is to be done, but let it be left to the moral, intellectual and physical strength that make a man, and they are particularly inclined to that; that one fails to teach them cing, that because an evil thing has always been, therefore it must always continue, is a dangerous maxim. It has curred a field of operations until public necessities require the construction of addition at all costs, and that, that tends to strict economy and management, as the press expression; reasonable facilities should be afforded for the development of a fund to meet the expenses of the State, and the maintenance, safety and accommodation to railway servants and the public.

The great social question of THE POOR poverty and what to do for the poor is the basis for an article by Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard in the current number of the *Forum*, entitled "Colonization as a Remedy for City Poverty." The fact that the trend of population is to the large cities, and that poverty finds its home in such populations cannot be questioned. It is also true that people of ample means are more and more numerous than ever before. The author's plan to rectify these conditions is to establish institutions or colonies in the countries which enable them to recover their self-supporting should they be so disposed, or to force them to self-supporting should they be chronic idlers.

"What should a city say to submerged life? I see first of all, you must go to your town. You are dead and buried here, taking from day to day, and doing nothing, other lives down with you. This is not a good place for you, and it is not good for the natives before you. Either you must apply to be sent to our voluntary colony where every opportunity of healthful life and vigorous exercise is given you, or else you may hope to be restored to capacity for social service or else, coming on the charity of the State, you will be helped derived from taxation, you will be a burden to the poor-house, where your inclination to idleness will be encouraged and you become a curse to society. One thing you cannot do. You cannot stay here and beg. To the majority of you, with all, either you have now how guard themselves, and against which all legislation, socialistic or otherwise, like the poor, the ignorant, the dumb, the devilish, the evil of prostitution—should add one more pearl—that of idleness. Every member of a modern State ought to be, in his place, a useful member of society, a hand or both, a contributor to the great welfare. If that is socialism let us make the most of it. It is also the hope of stable civilization and the secret of justicous charity."

A hitherto unpublished lecture A LOWELL BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL ON LECTURE, "The Imagination" appears in the March number of the *Cemetery*. The article has a charm of grace, and is well worth reading. The author is thoroughly in touch with his subject and his personal experience of Ruskin's hospitality places him in a position to deal thoroughly with it. Of Ruskin's conversation he writes:

"Thus when he is the host; his ample iron-gray locks, long and silky, combed back, but falling rebelliously about his temples; and his beard, well-trimmed for a time, he had begun to grow it in 1881, but now long and patriarchal, dropping within his waistcoat or when he is in bed, peacefully swaying to and fro, and at times sweeping it with a heavy hand, like a giant's sweep. It was that beard, by the way, which he admits, with his charmingly confessed tenderness, about his eyes, that made him look like a leprechaun. The leprechaun, but which, he declared, made him look out like a gargoyle in his portraits. And now he could be perfectly satisfied with his conversation, through his enormous range of information and experience partly through his command of language, and partly through his wit, his keen and rapid intelligence and striking originality of thought. His sentences were sharp and pointed, but saved from being mellifluous by a certain Carlylean ruggedness or occasional archaisms, which together form that delightful combination of the stately and the vivacious. A slight intonation in the voice, an inability to pronounce the letter 'r' otherwise than as a guttural, and one or two strokes of the pen lost in listening to the words which in point of choice and handling—especially in his later years—had become the chief source of his power. And just as it did in his younger years when he turned upon the yapping critics."

The current number of ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRATS' FAMOUS MAGAZINE, "Dogs of High Degree," which, in view of the great dog show to be held in New York this month, is quite apropos. Descriptions of the various breeds are given and photographs of many past prize winners. The French pointer is the favorite, and is being disputed only by an occasional Irish spaniel of the fox-hunting breed, who, to meet the demands of fashion has been mated with the hunting shorthair, and is a picture of the highest development of the mode. The clipping of both dogs is similar; a heavy coat, single tail, and a saddle-cloth, covers the forequarters, except the legs, upon which are fringing bracelets. The left ear always hangs lower than the right, and is tricked out with silver bracelets and chains, till a musical tinkling proceeds when ever he goes. The deniers of the critics will not be told, however, as conclusive of his foxy as a child would be. When the picture of Nero, the handsome French pointer, was given to the War Department, he brought a bunch of blue roses in his mouth, and springing into a chair by my side, gave them to me with a gentle dignity to the caresses and thanks which were naturally bestowed upon him. The dog, however, was sent to the War Department, and the commissioners sent to mark the graves more permanently. Miss Barton accompanied him, and together with the War Department, placed his ashes in the ground, and, after the services, the staffs on the all the public buildings were in consequence bare and unadorned.

He wrote to her, "I am a dead and offered her the 15,000 dollars if he could get them. With his assistance, he obtained obtaining them from the War Department and had at once a boat put at his disposal, and the commissioners sent to the War Department to have the wood into head-boats and sent to the graves more permanently. Miss Barton accompanied him, and together with the War Department, placed his ashes in the ground, and, after the services, the staffs on the all the public buildings were in consequence bare and unadorned.

—LAWRENCE STANLEY.

## CONTRIBUTION CORNER.

## Bright Original Poems and Treasured Verses From the Old Scrap Books.

## Written for the Post-Dispatch.

What news is this published that startles the land? The Knights of St. Patrick about to disband? What a blow to be struck at the light of our age!

When blue-blooded sons of heroes and kings, Whose sanguine yearly, through Christendom rings.

Whose voices are models of devotion and fire, Whose spirit's fire no moribund patriot inspire.

When a band of such mortals, thus favored, give way?

What is there in Denmark that tends to decay? The Danes and Norwegians—have Cleveland and Cobb

roads said to have gone into the hands of receivers than any other business of one kind. That these many failures were due to vicious financial management cannot be denied, but some further interesting causes are advanced in an article entitled "Recent Railroad Failures and Their Lessons," by Simon Stern, the distinguished railroad lawyer and writer to the Forum. He holds in his hands the rapidity of consolidation and construction has been greater than the development of the country.

"For the proper financial resuscitation of the railway system of the country after the calamitous events of 1850, and to prevent its recurrence, a financial and conservative system of railway legislation simultaneously enacted by the Federal legislature, is indispensable," says the trustee of the majority of the stockholders toward whom the minority should, in proportion to their strength, perpetually have a voice.

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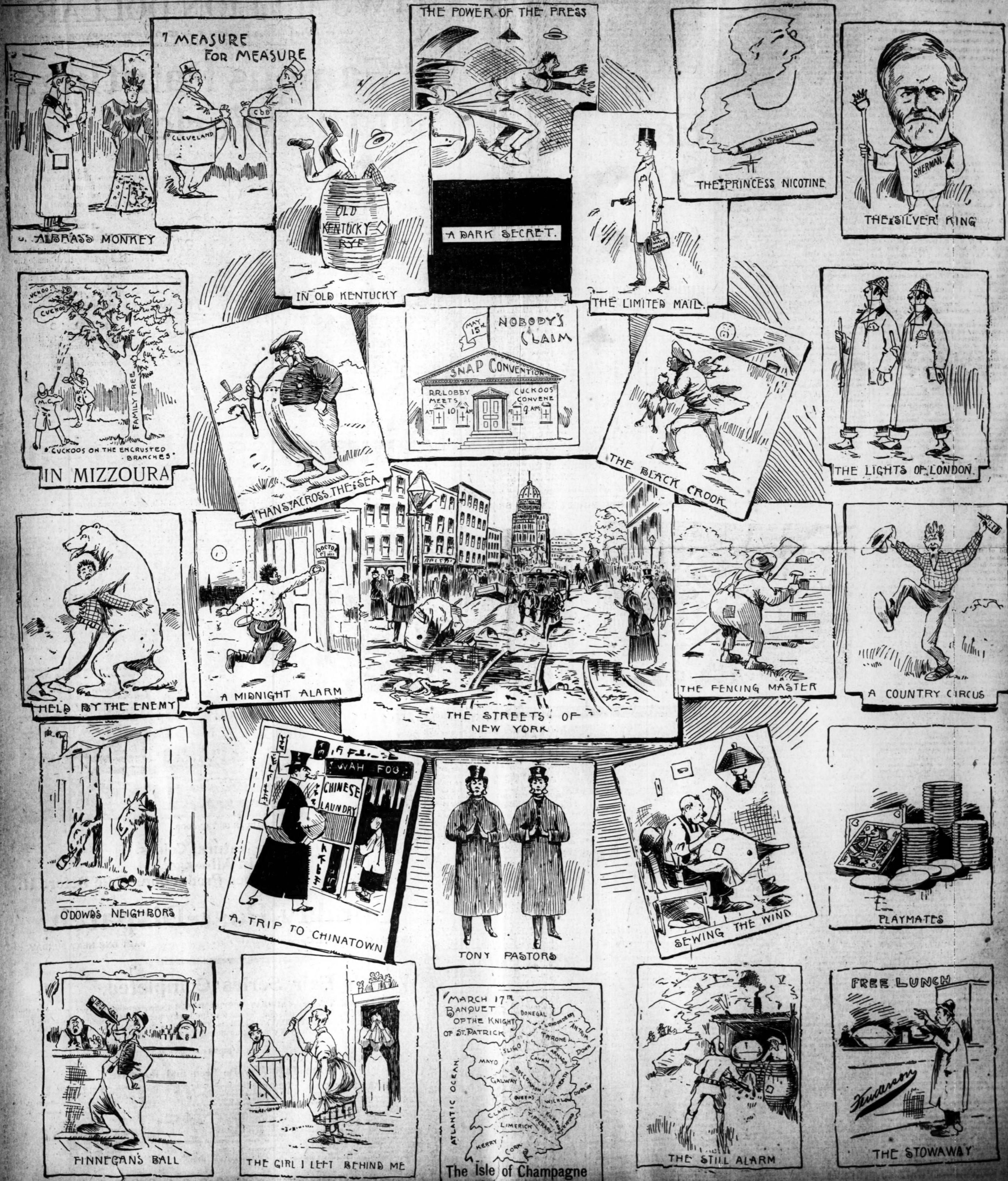
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**"THE PLAY'S THE THING."**

The Humorous Artists of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Illustrate the Titles of Dramatic Productions.



## THE PASSING SHOW.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" at the Olympic.

AT THE HAGAN "DR. BILL" OPENS TO NIGHT.

Wat Goodwin in "A Gilded Fool" at the Grand—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Peter Jackson at Pope's—"Police Patrol" at Edwin's—Burlesque at the Standard—Theatrical News.

The attraction at the Olympic commencing to-night and continuing throughout the week with matinees Wednesday and Saturday will be Charles Frohman's production of Belasco & Fyles' remarkably successful native drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." This production was first seen here in September last and played a two weeks' engagement of extraordinary prosperity. It is certainly one of the most popular of American plays, and it is American not only in name,



Scene from "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

but in character, characteristics atmosphere and locality. The scene is at militaryarrison in the Black country, Montana. Its story treats of a night of border life there was common only a few years ago, and its Indian uprising and the attendant military operations are based on historical events. There is a thrill of danger in nearly all of its scenes and in the great episode of the third act where the savages are rushing upon the helpless overpowered and outnumbered garrison to massacre the soldiers and carry off the girls and rescue comes at the critical moment the emotions are played upon as they would be if the reality and not the counterpart were presented in the scene. It is one of the few plays which possess all the fervor of the melodrama without its usual accompanying fever. The plot deals with the love affairs of the daughter of the General in command of the garrison. The hero and the villain are both Neutonians and both are in love with her. The bravery of the one and the treachery of the other. The story is evidently in the story, which moves along simultaneously with an Indian outbreak, besieging of the post, the helpless peril of the inmates and the final rescue. The company is an excellent one in every particular, and is the same that appeared in this production during the last months of its run at the Empire Theater, New York. All the scenic embellishments and correct statuary are characterized by the author. The past two seasons in all the principal cities will be seen here. The play is credited with being the most popular of the seasons, not even excepting Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," that has ever been presented.

## AT THE GRAND.

At the earnest request of a large number of the patrons of the Grand Opera-house and admirers of Mr. Nat C. Goodwin he has been induced to present to his great success of last season, "A Gilded Fool," at the Hagan, opening to-night, and all the members of Mr. Goodwin's excellent company are given good characters in which individualities are made. The play is elaborately mounted.

## AT THE HAGAN.

"Dr. Bill," the comedy in three acts about which so much has been written, will be the attraction at the Hagan to-night. It is hardly necessary to give the plot of the piece here, as the theater-going public are very familiar with it. This bright and enterprising play has been a success by large audiences, and the Doctor's fame as a laugh-provoker has been very widely circulated. Nothing but smiles and mirth can be expected in the sketchy plot of the Hagan during this engagement, where "Dr. Bill" will undoubtedly cause a large number of people to come to see him. The play is to be presented after the curtain call, and after partaking of the Doctor's prescriptions of laughter for the curing of the blues, will not get over laughing on the number of times that the audience will be delighted to witness the farce.

## AT BOEY'S.

Peter Jackson will be seen as Uncle Tom in "Person" Davies' company commanding with to-day's matinee for a week's engagement at the Hagan. The comedy is a hit, have made a most favorable impression, especially in the city, where their business has been simply phenomenal. In Toronto, where they opened against Henry Irving in the autumn, they have sold out every night, and hundreds of people away at each performance. And this same great success was duly repeated in Buffalo.

## AT THEATRICALS.

Jackson's company has surprised all by his intelligent and sympathetic interpretations of Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous character, and the uniform popularity of his scenes has elicited unlimited praise. Parson Davis, the celebrated manager and producer of theatricals, who has had the best of opportunities, and with a most sympathetic style, has had a hit in the part of a simpleton in the part of auctioneer, in which he succeeds in arousing no end of upsurges among the audience.

## AT HAVLIN'S.

The "Police Patrol" Simon & Marbles, managers, opens a week's engagement at Havlin's, with matines to-day.

The action of the play hinges upon the mysterious murder of millionaire Bell and another by way of a double suicide. However, Hascott, escaped the police. Intelligent, and yet forming a strong link in the plot were the two policemen. The company carry a pair of trained horses direct from the service and one of the finest and most complete patrol wagons ever built for the Chicago department. The scenes of

intrigue and suspense will be well represented in the production of the play.

Weather permitting, an exhibition of the patrol service will be given on one of our principal streets, and the scenes of the chase will be a practical illustration of this branch of the Chicago police service.

A strong company has been secured to give real interest to the play, and the production of the "Police Patrol" will doubtless prove an event of interest among all theater-goers.

## AT THE STANDARD.

The ever popular "The English Polly" continues with great attraction at this house this week, and in it the management has secured one of the best organizations on the road of the burlesque and vaudeville order.

The number of young, pretty and shapely women the Royal Company is said to be the best in the land. The girls are varied, and art there is not a dull or uninteresting act.

The bill opens with a musical interlude in which comedy and variety follow. This will be an attractive and interesting olio. The performance will conclude with the burlesque of "Fairy's Daughter, or the World's Fair Hotel."

## TALK OF THE PLAY.

When I found that Augustus Thomas' play, "In Missouri," had made a hit beyond question as to earnestness and honesty on the part of those who saw it, I settled down to a study of the play with genuine pleasure.

There is nothing better worth while to one whose duty it is to analyze stage productions than the task of determining just what it is that makes people like a play. You may be sure that the author of "In Missouri" is doing his best for his play, and that this is true because in plays the public is the court of last resort, the critic above critics. From its first appearance no less than ten critics preceding its verdict is but an argument for or against the work submitted to it.

"This amusing love affair of Dave's and 'Lizbeth's' ends to win in the safety of the strongest situation and the most effective line in the play. Jim Rathburn has offered Dave the long-gested "stiddy job," and is pleading with him to take it. His wife Jo Vernon has a "studly job," and is offering her appearance with a pair of hot water for dish-washing Dave calls her to him impressively.

"I wear 'Lizbeth,' he says, with feeling, "If you ever say 'seminary' to me—well—I'll tell you—and then his rustic emotion overcomes him."

Dave's position as a lover appeals at once to the sympathies and risibilities of an audience.

"I want to marry 'Lizbeth,'" he shouts to Mr. Vernon, "but I've got to earn more than I have."

"An' I could get one, too," says poor Dave, "but Jo won't let me have time off to look for it."

"I'm afraid it over, Jim," he tempests, "but Rathburn will not be put off."

"No, Jo, you won't," he says, firmly. "I ain't got time to fool with you. Either he's a studly job, or I'm a studly job."

A pause follows. From the heart of it comes "Lizbeth's" tantalizing drawl:

"An' the girl goes, too."

Another touch of nature, but of the most perfect sort. Jo Vernon has called Jim Rathburn to him for a serious talk about their rival, canny and calculating, and the debt of Rathburn to Radburn. As the latter turns toward him, the wheelwright sociably holds out a pipe.

Jim Rathburn smokes his head and points an explanatory finger to his own cheek.

"Chew," he says.

In the last act Wheelwright Jo Vernon has just been elected to the Legislature, and has

only to that of the star. She does this by a faithfulness to nature in presenting the character of that drawing-room writing little Cindelina which is a notable feature of the play.

She did so often at the time, despite little figure in its "skimp" and "tattered and torn" with the wren-like "Lizbeth."

What I was surprised to see Miss Dupree is real life, so different was she from "Lizbeth."

As a junior little figure, she was dressed in a doorway, a forlorn little white dog.

"Hello, Jim, said Wheelwright Vernon.

"What's you got there?"

"I've got a bro—name's Rathburn, ten-

dardly sincere the poor feller's, and with an apologetic smile for his tenderness.

With the exception of the entrance of Alip Van Winkle at the writing back-door of a hovel of children of the village of Failey of Waters, I do not remember another that so well expresses the character of the play.

He has already had out on Holwood window of the Vernon's home, chattering with those inside, and then his figure appears in the doorway, a forlorn little white dog.

He is dressed in a tattered-made gown of gray blue, open jacket and skirt, with soft lace and satin vest, fur cap and hat of black, covered with a coat.

"I'm terribly disappointed when Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Thomas gave me the part of 'Lizbeth,'" said Miss Dupree. "It had but twenty-seven lines, but the idea I had of her as a 'seminary' training, he rushes to his faithful work-bench and places 'drawn' hands with intelligent fervor. His shock of hair is still there, and his eyes are full of thoughts. All he can muster is an occasional contemptuous "Humph!"

"I'm sorry, but I'm not a good fit for the part. When the play was first produced, and I got the part, I thought I was a good fit for it.

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# A PAGE FOR FARMERS!

## WHEAT IN INDIA.

Preliminary Government Report on the Crop Prospects.

The Indian Government, in its first general memorandum on the wheat crop of British India, for the season of 1883-'84, says that, so far as can be judged from the reports sent in, the area sown will in Bombay and Berar be slightly below, in the central and northwestern provinces about equal to, and in the Punjab somewhat larger than that sown last year. In Sind, which depends on inundation overflows, the rains failed, and the fields were low and late until the end of November. The winter presidency proper had an unfavorable wheat-sowing season, following on a favorable cotton-season, has led to a condition of the former in favor of the latter.

The heavy rains of November caused considerable delay in the latter sowing, and the October rains in the northwestern provinces, to the resowing of a certain portion of the land. The rainfall was favorable in the central or in the extreme west of the Punjab, but, generally speaking, the good rainfall of September last left in the prairies a large percentage of the area under wheat estimated to be 6 per cent over the large area sown last year.

The condition of the early crop is reported over the greater part of Bombay to be good or fair, and a satisfactory outturn is expected in March. In central India prospects are exceedingly promising, and a full harvest is anticipated. The crop in the northwestern provinces is good on the whole, and in the Punjab the outlook is at present unusually favorable.

## THE USE OF OATS.

Care in Feeding Needed, as the Costliest Is Not Always the Best.

In feeding oats, especially the whole grain, much depends upon the nature of the hull or chaff. It is not always the heaviest grain which gives the best results. That which is much above the standard weight has most often a rough, gritty chaff which soaks on the stomach as to expel much of the grain in an undigested state.

The whole-husked soft texture, it is always laxative, and a moderate degree of laxative is beneficial, especially to breeding animals, but there is no gain in passing through the heaviest grain in a nearly whole state. Better, though more costly, is the whole grain thoroughly digested. It is commonly supposed that the oat which sells for the highest price is the best feed, but it is not always the case.

## WEEDS AND INSECTS GALLORE.

The Unfortunate Farmer Threatened With New Pests.

A few months ago, when the exportation of American hay met at its height, the English and German papers expressed grave fears that, with the new diseases and insects should be introduced into Europe, and urged their respective governments to prevent, if not prohibitory, measures.

Hardly has the scare subsided when Prof. Smith, in the *Entomological News*, warns Americans of the dangers threatened by the Columbian Exposition. He points out that the brain of the faith of the country, with the grain-moth and that from this center the whole world may be invaded by the grain-moth.

In the New Jersey exhibit he declares that every jar of grain was simply a nest of moths and larvae, and that everything was done to protect it from attack. In fact the whole building had become one vast breeding ground for these insects. In view of the fact that not only the other two great countries of America have found in the same manner a center from which to scatter, the Professor wonders whether the results may not yet lead some to pronounce the fair an unmistakable nuisance.

## MONEY IN POULTRY.

The Road Which, if Taken and Kept, Will Lead to Success.

In this, as with nearly all other operations of the farm, there are many that fail, while others with no better opportunities succeed. With poultry, perhaps, more than with anything else, carelessness is the cause of failure. In nearly all cases in making a beginning, it will be found an item to commence on a reasonably small basis and increase as success and experience warrant. This is, in fact, the better plan to follow with any specialty on the farm.

There is a certain art that can only be acquired by experience that, to avoid serious loss, commencing on a small scale will be found the safer.

If it is well kept alone, select one of the non-sitting breeds. If raising fowls, ascertain what your market demands and then select a breed that will fit the market.

By always catering to the demand better prices can be realized, and it always make it a point to put every bird in the market under good conditions, and never depend on the management than upon any other thing.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

## Poultry Notes.

Eggs from pullets are not apt to hatch as well as those from adult fowls.

Young poulards are rarely required for flocks that are fed and cared for properly.

The secret in growing large and fine chickens is to feed often and but a little at a time.

Divide the skim milk between the hogs and hens and notice how much better the latter will lay.

Ducks begin to lay at an early age and require liberal feeding to sustain the drain on their system.

It rarely happens that two breeds of chickens and turkeys can be kept on a farm without getting mixed.

It is estimated that there are now 1,000,000 Mongolian pheasants in Oregon, sprung directly from the eleven birds imported.

From one to three years results are profitable and when she has particular merit as a layer she should not be allowed to live long, as the ducks require almost twice as much food as chicks, but they grow very rapidly.

They should be fed four times a day and given all they can eat.

It is said that unrendered beef tallow chopped into very small pieces and mixed in the feed for two or three days will put in the ducks a desire to lay.

Eggs for hatching purposes should not be exposed to a lower temperature than 40 degrees above zero, which kills the germs.

In the rice-growing States rice is claimed to be better than cornmeal for young chickens. It is a thin, lean meat, and is much esteemed in India for fattening poultry.

Fattening must be completed in ten days, for after that the fat is lost.

The best age for table birds is when they are from 4 to 6 months old.

Guinea fowls are the best nesters, exterminating insects and ticks.

They are more appreciated they would be in great demand. They are an excellent table fowl also.

## Paint for Wounds.

The pruning season is now at hand, and many large limbs will be necessarily cut off. The stump should be left, but the cut should be made close to the trunk and the wound painted thoroughly as soon as it has been sutured for a few weeks. Left to decay in the weather it will soak up water to an extent that will attract insects and destruction follows.

No preparation is as cheap to buy and apply, and none more efficient, than a coat of white lead and oil.

For the application of paint the brush should be as fine as it is safe to use, so soon as it is made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to a wet surface, but will peel off or let sap and water beneath it, so that in a short time the application is useless.

## Amateur Fruit-Growers."

This is the title of an excellent work on the growing of fruit by Prof. S. B. Green of the University of Minneapolis. The author, whose experience well qualifies him for the task, has produced a book which will be appreciated by the professional fruit-grower as well as by the amateur, for whose benefit it is specially designed. The book is clearly and concisely illustrated and bound in cloth or morocco, the prices being respectively 50 cents and \$1. It is published by the Farm, Stock and Home Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The latest statistics show that in Oklahoma there are already nearly 2,400,000 acres of farm land in use, with a cash value of more than \$1,000,000. Her farm implements are worth \$40,000, and she has growing 681,000 apple trees, 649,000 peach trees, 69,000 cherry trees, 61,000 pear trees and a great variety of other fruit trees and vines. The whole territory is well supplied with fruit, and the litchi fruit will doubtless soon appear in the New York market.

## AUXILIARY DAIRY UNION.

Organized to Fight Counterfeit Butter and Cheese.

The members of the New York Mercantile Exchange have organized an auxiliary association of the National Dairy Union, formed in Chicago some weeks ago.

The object of the auxiliary association is to co-operate with the National Dairy Union to inaugurate a campaign of agitation that shall not cease until national and State legislation shall protect the dairy interests of the country. It will endeavor to禁制 the manufacture and sale of counterfeit butter and cheese.

## THE FORESTER CONGRESS.

Secretary Morton Presided—Representatives From Many States Present.

A joint meeting of the American Forestry Association, the New York Forestry Association, and the various local forestry associations of the State, with representatives present from the State Forest Commissions of New York, Pennsylvania and nearly all the New England states, was held at Albany. J. Storck Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture and President of the American Forestry Association, presided.

Gov. Flavel addressed the forestry conference, and Dr. L. C. Burleigh, of the U. S. Forest Service, spoke on the subject of "The Forests of the Adirondack and Catskill Forests," and Dr. C. E. D. Johnson, of the State Forest Commission, on "The Forests of the Lake Superior Region."

The speakers included Bishop Doane, Dr. Loomis, Dr. A. A. Hamlin, Rochester; Dr. Rothrock, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Frank Colvin of the State Land Survey. One speaker recommended the planting of trees to exemption from taxation of land, the other, that trees can be transplanted to the maize root, and then continue its nitrogen assimilating function, then the corn crop can be planted.

Of course the future must determine what will be done with the timber.

The foresters of leguminous plants are capable of rapidly multiplying and developing to a certain extent in root of corn.

The presence of modified bacteria has no visible effect on oats.

## ORANGE RUST AND SYMBIOSIS.

The Fungus Investigated—A New Factor in Agriculture.

Orange rust is a disease with which fruit growers in many localities have had a sad experience. The obscure and perennial nature of the fungus makes successful prevention of the disease exceedingly difficult.

Various kinds of treatment have been tried, but unfortunately good results have only been obtained by digging up and destroying all affected plants as soon as any signs of disease are observed.

French plants are found in which the new shoots are affected, while the old ones are free. The canes of raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries are similarly affected.

The Shelyupin Station in Shelby County is increasing in value very rapidly, so much so that in a short time \$50 and \$60 an acre will be the prevailing price.

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The Shelyup



## A PRETTY WOMAN.

SHE TELLS A STORY THAT AN EASTERN DRUMMER TOLD HER.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
IN THE EASTERN STATES.  
"I had a queer experience on the road along this line three years ago," said a pleasant voiced man to me yesterday. "If you would care to hear it, I will tell it to you."  
"I sat in the same seat for over 100 miles with a young woman who was very attractive—with such large, sort of sad eyes, yet with such eyes as you have seen laugh out with a smile in their profound depth that you could almost hear. The glow of perfect health tinged her skin, and even her hair had that rich sheen that nothing on earth but good digestion and good bounding blood can produce. I could hardly keep from running my fingers through it or chuckling under the jaunty little chin."

"The car was crowded, but I hoped that travel would not fall off for a long time. I imagined this trim, petite figure by my side and her cunning little feet in the rug wiggle their cute little toes in the grateful warmth, for though the weather was always冬天 in my heart, a picture of home—home, where my sample case should be concealed and where my weary soul should invite itself."

"I can not tell how the music of her well modulated voice made me spontaneously buy a lot and build on it and get up the money to finish it on \$100. Her presence to me was like a happy twilight in the forest, with a little suggestion of violets and ferns that had been stirred up by a passing breeze. My heart swelled like a pan of wet dried apples in the June sun."

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